THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 31. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Secretary Stanton Requested by the President to Vacate His Office—Probable Appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War—The Forthcoming Public Debt Statement, Etc. Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—A week ago I telegraphed you that the President positively contemplated the removal of Secretary Stanton at an early day. My information at that time was based on reliable authority, and to-day it has been verified. President Johnson has at last undertaken the step, and this morning sent Secretary Stanton a letter requesting his withdrawal from the Cabinet. No reply has been received up to this hour, and none is expected until to-morrow. The regular Cabinet meeting will be held at noon to-morrow, when, no doubt, the subject will be discussed.

It appears that for more than a year—and this I have from the best authority—the resignation of Mr. Stanton has been looked for. Week after week and month after month the President waited, expecting each new day to hear from the Secretary; but no word came, and at last a letter was drawn up by the President asking Mr. Stanton to resign. This letter was also held back for some time, because the breach between the Secretary and the President was daily growing wider and wider. This hostility was so decided that it was thought Mr. Stanton could not go on much longer without tendering his resignation. But Mr. Stanton did go on, in spite of hints and the evident desire for his vacating.

As I have stated already, it was not until this morning that the letter was actually sent. Should Mr. Stanton decline to yield, I have authority for stating that the President will undertake to remove him, and the Tenure of Office bill itself, it is claimed, will sustain him in this exercise of power. The President believes that the first section of the bill does not take away his power of removing Mr. Stanton, as the latter was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, and not by Mr. Johnson. It reads thus:—

Provided that the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General, shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed, and one month thereafter, subject to removal by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The President takes the ground that he can remove all his Cabinet except the three appointed since his accession to office.

As to who will succeed Mr. Stanton nothing has yet been decided. It is probable that General Grant will be summoned to act temporarily, and the President considers that it would be the wisest course for the present. General Grant, being familiar with army affairs and the chief of the army, would undoubtedly be an admirable selection. In making this statement about General Grant, I am but giving the impression of people of all shades of opinion here.

The news is known to but few here, but when published to the country will doubtless cause an immense sensation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gallant Fight Near Fort Hayes—Captain Arms and a Troop of Forty Cavalrymen Surrounded by Indians—They Fight Their Way Out.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 5.—On the 1st instant Captain Arms, of the 10th Cavalry, with forty-four men of the same regiment, started in pursuit of a band of Indian raiders, who had been committing outrages near Fort Hayes. After a hot pursuit of forty-five miles our troops overtook about seventy-five Indians on Sabine river, and a hot fight ensued, when the Indians were reinforced by about two hundred braves, all armed with Spencer carbines and commanded by two white men. Captain Arms was surrounded, but fought his way out and fell back towards Fort Hayes, closely pursued by the Indians, for a distance of fifteen miles. Captain Arms was wounded in the thigh, and seven of his men were also wounded.

After falling back this distance, Captain Arms sent to Fort Hayes for reinforcements. Forty additional men were sent to him, since which time nothing has been heard from them.

The Indians are in strong force, and threaten all the posts on the Smoky Hill route.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Democratic Majority Between 35,000 and 40,000 in the State.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—The city vote, including Portland, gives Helm, Democrat, 4147; Kinead, National Democrat, 705; and Barnes, Republican, 454. The vote was unusually small. There was no excitement except where local contests prevailed. Helm's estimated majorities in Mason county is 1200; in Fayette, 700; in Franklin, 500; in Simpson, 500; and in Lexington, 778. In Frankfort Helm's majority over both of his competitors will be probably 500. Bowling Green gives Helm 322; Kinead, 138; Barnes, 28. Elizabethtown gives Helm 296; Barnes, 45; Kinead, 37. Owensboro gives Helm 662; Kinead, 33; Barnes, 113. Other minor returns show but little variation in the complexion of the above votes. Helm's majority in the State is estimated between thirty-five and forty thousand. Not more than twenty-five members opposed to the Helm ticket will be elected to the Legislature.

Judges Appointed by General Pope.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Advices received here state that General Pope, by virtue of the Supplementary Reconstruction act, has appointed two judges to fill vacancies in one of the Judicial Circuits of Georgia.

General Pope Prohibits Suits Against Soldiers in his District for Acts Committed by Authority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 5.—General Order No. 45 from General Pope's headquarters directs that no civil Courts will hereafter entertain any action whatever against officers or soldiers or any other persons for acts performed in accordance with orders from the military authorities or by their sanction, and all such suits pending now, or in which costs have not been collected, will be at once dismissed. Any judge or other civil authority who attempts to disobey this order will be immediately reported to headquarters.

Colored Masons—Letter from Garibaldi.

The following is a letter from Garibaldi to Mr. Eugene Chassaignac, Gr. Com. of the Scotch Masons of Louisiana:—

MONSUMMANO, June 22.—Beloved Brother:—I associate fully, indeed, with your manly resolution of admitting all colored brethren into your Lodges.

"He is the Lord of the cedars of Lebanon, as well as of the hyssop, which grows best in the deepest recesses of the valleys."—*Massillon.*

The G. A. of the U. dispenses light and air to the lion and to the lamb, and holds to each an equal measure; and he fecundates the seed for the ant as well as for man.

Your great republic—the palladium of the world's freedom—ought not now to falter in the path of the emancipation of all races, sanctified as it has been by so much blood and heroism.

An affectionate and triple embrace to the brethren from yours, for life,

G. GARIBALDI, Thirty-third.

MEXICO.

Santa Anna—The Indians in Yucatan—Election for President.

HAVANA, July 31.—By the American steamer Virginia we have dates from Mexico to the 20th, Vera Cruz 24th, and Sisal the 28th. The election for President was progressing quietly. Santa Anna had not been molested. The Generals adverse to Juarez were organizing forces in the mountains. The Indians were making bold incursions into the white settlements near Yucatan.

The passengers and crew of the lost steamer Ciudad Condal had all arrived safely at Vera Cruz. There were about one hundred souls on board at the time of the disaster, and not one of them lost.

Juarez issued a grand and eloquent address on the 15th of July, saying the good sons of Mexico had fought alone, without the assistance of any one from abroad, and had preserved the liberty of the country without compromising its independence and the integrity of the country.

The press favored a general amnesty. The country will be divided into six military districts, with General Escobedo and others commanding. Lasado's forces refuse to recognize Juarez. A *prestamo* of one million eight hundred thousand dollars has been levied on the State of Jalisco. Castillo and Aguierro have been sentenced to be shot. Marquez and Quiroga were discovered, but cut through the guards, and escaped.

The Shooting of Vidaurri—He is Refused Permission to See His Son—The Mexican Judas Disowned by His Wife—Execution of Imperial Officers—Prospects for Juarez for the Presidency.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* furnishes us the following, derived from the *Bottem Oficial* of Monterey:—

From Queretaro to San Luis Potosi—Received at 10 A. M., July 18.—On the 8th instant Vidaurri was apprehended at No. 6 San Camilo street, City of Mexico. He was immediately put in the chapel, and at 4:30 P. M. he was shot to death by musketry. ESCOBEDO.

The following more specific description of the execution is taken from the *Globe*, of the latter city, of July 9th:—At 6 o'clock this morning Santiago Vidaurri was found in the house where he was hid, No. 6 San Camilo street. He preferred, as other high officials of the Empire, to hide himself from the authorities and let pass the occasion which was offered, upon the occupation of this place by the Republican army, to profit by those terms and means compatible with the acts of justice. At headquarters, we are informed, there was found against him, by existing laws, one impediment which could not be passed over without the painful necessity of making a severe example, in consequence of which the old Governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila will be shot this evening. The desire, notwithstanding, not to see again another painful example, the same as has already given place to this incident, inspired General Diaz, as we have been told, to concede a new term to those military and civil officers who sustained the usurpation, and are still hidden, in which to deliver themselves up. As a consequence the Quartermaster-General published an order which is hereto appended.

It appears that after Don Santiago Vidaurri was discovered, he manifested intentions of resisting the police. His identification was immediately established, and when the criminal was apprehended he confessed his complicity in the machinations against our independence, as also his character of President of the so-called Council of Ministers. We don't know how to shed tears like crocodiles; but whilst we deplore the melancholy drama that has been consummated, probably before these lines see the light, it could not have been averted unless by overstepping the law, and the most grave considerations of public welfare.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief orders me to make known to whom it may concern that, not wishing to be obliged to commit acts of severity such as practised with Don Santiago Vidaurri, has ordered to be conceded that the individuals spoken of in the decree of June 21 may have further time in which to present themselves, a new term of twenty-six hours will be granted in which to surrender themselves as prisoners, the time to expire on the 9th at 6 o'clock P. M. JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

Mexico, July 8, 1867.

To the foregoing notice we will add the following details:—

To a Republican General, one of those whom Vidaurri requested to have called before he was executed, we are indebted for the following items:—

Vidaurri in a note requested General Diaz to come and see him in his prison, but General Diaz did not accede to his request. Vidaurri also requested a postponement of his execution until President Juarez should arrive, but General Diaz, looking at the law of the 21st of June, was sorry he could not grant the petition. He manifested a desire to see his son, and when this was denied him he burst into a flood of tears. He said he was a prisoner in the house where he was hidden, and was satisfied that he had been denounced, and had been endeavoring to bore a hole through the back wall; and that had he succeeded, he could have made his escape through the paths of San Camilo. Vidaurri requested that of the five ounces in his purse, two should be given to the priest to pray for his and his wife's souls, and three ounces be given his son to pay his burial expenses, to whom he requested his body to be given. At 4 o'clock in the evening he left the deputation, and thence he was escorted in a coach by a squadron of cavalry, under command of General Carvajal, until reaching the little square of San Domingo, where he was shot. The body was taken to the Municipal Hospital.

THE TRAITOR LOPEZ.

Colonel Miguel Lopez, the traitor, after selling Maximilian and his Generals, went to Puebla to visit his wife. His reception was decidedly cold. His wife advanced to meet him, leading his little son by the hand, and addressed him thus:—"Sir, here is your son; we cannot cut him in two. Take him. You are a base coward and traitor. You have betrayed your country and your benefactor. From this hour we are strangers, for I shall this day retire to my family. Go."

The execution of General Castillo and other Imperial officers, among them Colonel Almanzo, Buyes Binto, and Moret, at Queretaro, on the 9th, is confirmed. They were put through a mock trial. "Blood is thicker than water."

Throughout the whole of Mexico the feeling is apparently unanimous for Juarez for the next President. On the other hand, Juarez is continually assuring the people that he will never again be a candidate. The truth amounts to this:—Juarez has led the people into all kinds of excesses, for which they are trembling at the frown of the world, and now the people are determined that the man who has led them into trouble shall lead them to the bitter end. Juarez has or will glut his thirst for blood before another election, and because there is trouble ahead he says he can't lead any longer.

Canales and Gomez are causing great trouble in the southern portion of the State; though they are doing no more on a small scale than are Juarez, Escobedo, and Diaz on a large one. All parties are shooting, prestamoing, robbing, plundering, and stealing, affording a most happy illustration of the Kilkenny cat fight.

The army of observation which we announced some two weeks since, as moving towards this border for the purpose of menacing the United States, has caused the intended grand affair to simmer down to smaller proportions. The Matamoras *Observadore*, of yesterday, says:—"We have been informed that a military commander of the line of the Rio Grande, District of the North, has been appointed, and that General Berriozabal will remain as military commander of the State." The forces moving forward are to be used in crushing Canales, Gomez, and other bands in the centre of the States. The *Observadore* states that the force to garrison Matamoras will be two thousand men, who have already passed Queretaro.

The Governor of Coahuila, Zaragosa, has divided his State into districts, which are to be presided over by military commissions. Their powers are complete and final. The commission is especially intended to treat with robbers, but by the Mexican definition of that word, any one having property is meant. We expect to record the usual amount of blood-letting and robbery done by these commissions.

The exact whereabouts of Cortinas is nowhere stated, but enough is known to justify the statement we have before made that he will turn up commander of the line of the Rio Grande.

From the Republicans of Aguas Calientes we learn that Mr. Schaffer, the intimate counsellor of Maximilian, and Colonel of the guard of the place, who lately made a mysterious trip to the United States, and who sold in the capital the carriages, pictures, and wines of his master, has been arrested and put in prison.

General Corona and Staff arrived at Guadalajara on the 7th inst.

The Generals who were to have been tried at Queretaro will now be sent to the States where they committed their crimes.

A new and infamous system of robbery has been adopted by order of Juarez. To a correct understanding of the matter we premise by saying:—Before Maximilian left the City of Mexico for his Queretaro campaign he ordered his carriages and various chattels to be sold, in order to pay debts due laborers and other employes about his house. The effects were sold at auction, and passed into a thousand different hands. Diaz directed the seizure of all such property, and ordered all holders of any effects purchased at the Emperor's sale to deliver up the same, threatening to imprison and otherwise punish all who should fail to comply immediately with the order. This information comes through Liberal papers, and is certainly true.

TENNESSEE.

Negro Radicals Discharged from Work by Conservative Employers—Aid to the Freedmen from the Bureau—Election Returns.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—The wholesale discharge of negroes throughout the State for voting the radical ticket has demanded from the Freedmen's Bureau prompt measures for their support. General Carlin is moving in the matter, but finds it impossible to obtain employment for the hundreds who are being discharged.

He has just appointed Judge Lawrence to take charge of the proscribed freedmen in Middle Tennessee. In his letter of instruction the General says:—"If necessary, advertise by telegraph, North and South, that laborers can be supplied. In sending men out of the State transportation will be furnished from Washington. You will establish a depot at Nashville for all who have no homes. Good citizens, black or white, can do something to alleviate hardships that must ensue from this wholesale proscription."

Accompanying these instructions Judge Lawrence will issue through the papers an appeal to the people of the State, urging forbearance and toleration towards the freedmen. The conservative press generally favor the proscription. The Nashville *Banner* opposes it.

Full election returns are not in yet, but it is estimated that the radical majority will be about 40,000 out of a voting colored population of fifty thousand. Not over two thousand blacks voted the conservative ticket. In the State Senate, the conservatives will not have a single member, and in the House of Representatives not over five.

The white vote was about equally divided.

The State militia is still retained in service, and likely to be indefinitely.

Congressional Delegation of Tennessee.

The following are sketches of the Tennessee Congressmen elect, all radical Republicans:—

First District—R. R. Butler, of Taylorsville, Johnson county, Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, and Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

Second District—Horace Maynard, of Knoxville, re-elected. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was first chosen to Congress as an "American" in 1857, re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861, and was the only Tennessee member whose claim to a seat in the first Congress of the war was promptly allowed—Messrs. Clements and Bridges being admitted later in the session. In 1864 Mr. Maynard was a delegate to the Baltimore National Republican Convention, and supported Andrew Johnson (then Military Governor of Tennessee) for Vice-President. He participated with Johnson and Brownlow in the reorganization of the State in February, 1865, when Brownlow was chosen Governor, and in August, 1865, was elected to Congress; and was admitted to his seat, with others of the delegation, July 24, 1866, under a resolution of Congress recognizing the reorganization of Tennessee as duly completed by the ratification of the pending Constitutional amendment.

Third District.—William B. Stokes, of Smithville, De Kalb county, re-elected. He was first chosen to Congress as an "American" in 1859, and acted with Maynard, Etheridge, Nelson, and others of the Tennessee delegation in the exciting events of that memorable Congress. He raised and commanded one of the earliest (1861) Tennessee volunteer regiments in the Federal army, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. In August, 1865, he was again elected to Congress, and took his seat under the resolution of July, 1866.

Fourth District—James Mullins, of ——, ——, was elected a member of the Legislature in February, 1865, and became Speaker of the House in July, 1866, after Speaker Heiskell had been deposed.

Fifth District—John Trimble, of Nashville. He was a wealthy slaveholder before the war, and retaining allegiance to the Union, he was elected to the Tennessee Senate in 1865, and became one of its leading members, contributing a powerful influence in the more important features of its legislation.

Sixth District—Samuel M. Arnell, of Columbia, Maury county, re-elected. He was elected a member of the Legislature in February, 1865, and to Congress in August of the same year, but continued to retain his seat in the former body, and as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, he reported the franchise acts. He took his seat in Congress in December, 1866.

Seventh District—Isaac R. Hawkins, of Huntingdon, Carroll county. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature before the war; raised and commanded a regiment (1862) in the Federal service; was made Chancellor of the State under the Constitution of 1865; elected to Congress in August of that year (defeating Etheridge), and took his seat in July, 1866.

Eighth District—David A. Nunn, of Brownsville, Haywood county. He was a member of the Legislature, elected in 1865, and is a lawyer.

A CURIOSITY NEAR HOME.—A paper of Lancaster, this State, describes the natural bridge, twelve miles south of that place, showing it to be nearly as great a curiosity as the world-famed natural bridge of Virginia. The bridge is of solid staudstone, 150 feet in length and from 8 to 20 wide, spanning a ravine at an elevation of 45 feet from the bottom. It is level on the top and arched below, with a curvature of about 30 degrees.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLES.

ITALY.

Movement Against Rome Postponed.

FLORENCE, August 5.—Garibaldi has come to the conclusion that, considering all the circumstances, it is best to abandon for the present the movement against Rome. The volunteers who had begun to collect from all parts of Italy, and who had already invaded the Papal territory at several places, will disperse. But the movement is only delayed, not abandoned forever. The preparations for another great movement will be pursued with great activity, and Garibaldi himself expressed his firm belief in the success of the next movement.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The general impression being that the trial would close to-day, the rush for places within and without the bar was unprecedented.

Mr. Pierrepont resumed for the prosecution, and said the jury would remember that the other day, at the call of Mr. Merrick asking why we did not produce the record of the Military Commission, he (Mr. Pierrepont) handed the original paper to Mr. Merrick.

He (Mr. Pierrepont) then stated that the recommendation to mercy was before the President. He did not wish to be misunderstood about it. That recommendation was signed by the members of the Military Commission, and it is in the handwriting of General Ekin, a member of that Commission. The original was drawn up by Judge Advocate John A. Bingham, and General Ekin has the original in his possession. As soon as Mr. Merrick called for the record, he (Mr. Pierrepont) sent to the War Office and obtained the papers, and the Judge Advocate-General told him (Mr. Pierrepont) that the paper was laid before the President of the United States as a part of the record of the proceedings of the Military Commission that tried Mrs. Surratt and others, and that the recommendation to mercy was attached to the record of the Military Commission. This had nothing to do with the case, but he (Mr. Pierrepont) deemed it necessary to make this explanation, as the counsel for the defense had made frequent reference to the subject.

Mr. Pierrepont then resumed the consideration of the testimony of Wood, the barber, and he argued that there was no conflict as to time, because Wood did not positively fix the time. He said he had had his breakfast, and had been up to Secretary Seward's and it was after that he saw Surratt, and he did not fix the time.

Now come to the testimony of Rhodes, who was what he (Mr. Pierrepont) would call a prying Yankee. He had a curiosity to see what a theatre looked like, and he went in there and took a glance around. He was not a man who would be in the habit of attending theatrical performances, and his curiosity led him into the theatre. (Rhodes' testimony was read.) This witness identified the prisoner as the man who was fixing the stick in the box, and it will be perceived that another excuse has to be offered, the excuse then being that the bar was put up to prevent the crowd inconveniencing the President. We now come to the testimony of Judge Olin, a member of this Court, in reference to the appearance of the box when examined by him. (Judge Olin's testimony read.)

Now, gentlemen, said Mr. Pierrepont, that examination showed that the bar had been put there just shortly before the act was done. It is one of the little circumstances going to confirm the testimony of Mr Rhodes. The shavings must have been left upon the floor just a short time, because the box had previously been swept, cleaned, and garnished to receive the head of the nation.

(Cleaver's testimony relative to meeting Surratt on the street on April 14th was then read.)

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

Important Decision Regarding the Assignment of a Claim.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Chief Justice Cartter, sitting in equity, has given a decree on the motion to dissolve an injunction restraining the defendant from drawing certain funds standing to his credit in the treasury of the United States. The complainant in this case had advanced the respondent $1000 for the purpose of prosecuting a claim, and in consideration of this advance the respondent assigned to him $5000 out of the claim when recovered. The counsel for the defendant insisted that the Court of Claims possessed, by statute, complete jurisdiction in this case; that its judgments were complete and final, and reached all parties; that, as the Court of Claims had already taken jurisdiction of the subject-matter, no court of concurrent jurisdiction could take cognizance of it and attempt to restrain parties to the suit after the jurisdiction of that Court had once attached.

Judge Cartter said the statute prevented the plaintiff from asserting his claim either in the Court of Claims, or before the Department. This statute was merely intended to relieve these tribunals of the trouble of adjudicating claims between private individuals, leaving that matter for the ordinary tribunals of justice to settle. The statute making void all assignment of claims the Court thought was merely intended to make void the assignment as a legal transfer of interest in the claim, and to leave the equities of the contract untouched. In this view the Court thought it had jurisdiction, and accordingly held that, while the $1000 originally advanced was advanced on such risk as to justify a much larger profit on the advance than legal interest, it did not justify so large a profit as the 400 per cent. involved in the $5000 claimed.

The Court, accordingly, gave a decree in favor of the complainant for $2000, with interest on $1000 thereof from the date of its advance.

The Threatened Removal of Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 6.—Great indignation is felt here among the Union men at the threatened removal of General Sheridan. The movement here in favor of his removal emanates from speculators, including prominent Johnson office-holders, who are afraid of his honesty. The Rebels are greatly rejoicing. A great mass meeting will be held to-morrow to protest against it.

A Colored Anna Dickinson.

RICHMOND, Va., August 6.—Mrs. Harper, a colored lady, of Boston, gave a lecture last night, in the Hall of Delegates, on the "Nation's Hour of Opportunity," to an audience principally colored. Her topic embraced slavery and its horrors, black men's rights, and the great future of America under a system of universal equality.

Important Revenue Decision as to Copartnerships and Insurance.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Honorable E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: Your decision is requested on the following points:—

1. Messrs. A, B and C dissolve partership, B taking his entire interest out of the concern. A and C continue the business, and the policies are transferred to A and C as sole owners. What stamp does this require; fifty cents, twenty-five, or ten cents, according to that originally put upon the policy?

2. Where the firm is added to or diminished by one or more members going out or coming in, and the name remains the same, does it require a stamp?

Your early answer will oblige

Yours, respectfully J. L. DOUGLASS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24.—Sir: I reply to your letter of the 20th instant that the stamp duty upon the assignment of a policy of insurance is the same as that imposed upon the original instrument.

When, upon a change of the members of a firm, the policies are assigned, the same stamps should be affixed as though the transfers were made to a party in no way connected with the firm.

Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Alleged Interference of Radicals with a Presbyterian Minister of Previous Rebel Proclivities—Collisions Expected in the State.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., August 5.—On Sunday, Rev. T. H. McCallie, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this city, had an appointment to preach at Cleveland, Tenn. He was met by a crowd of about fifty negroes, headed by three white men, the leader of whom was Captain David Nelson, a prominent radical, and son of T. A. R. Nelson. Captain Nelson told him he could not preach there. Mr. McCallie reproved the young man, alluded to his father as a gentleman, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and asserted his right and intention to preach. His arguments finally put the radicals to shame, and they drew off their negroes, and McCallie preached. McCallie had been a Rebel, but has never discussed politics since the war.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney.

A large lot of the one hundred and sixty forlorn prisoners who have been sweltering and perspiring during some of the recent delightful weather away in that warmest of all warm places, Moyamensing, this morning graced the prison dock and the parts of the Court immediately bordering thereon. They made up a motley combination of old and young, silly and sharp, indifferent and anxious; and altogether looked as if they were much in need of relief.

THEFT OF MUSLIN.

Henry Wilkinson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of muslin, valued at $15, belonging to Benjamin Albertson. Mr. Albertson testified that after the goods had been stolen the detectives brought him a ticket that he recognized as the one that had been on his goods, and went with them to the station-house, where he identified the muslin.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

William Gilbert pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of two watches and a chain, valued at $40, belonging to John Hinch. Mr. Hinch testified that he was with the prisoner at Engle & Wolf's Farm. At evening they started home, and he laid down to sleep. While lying there he felt a tug at his side, and when he looked up he saw the defendant bending over him. He got up and the defendant ran, taking his watch and chain with him.

George W. Gavitt pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of oil cloth valued at $870. He was detected in the act of taking the goods from a store.

MAKING ONESELF AT HOME.

John Consandine was charged with assault and battery upon Charles Worrell. The prosecutor testified that the plaintiff called at his tavern, No. 29 Dock street, and raised a difficulty about some liquor they had taken, and in the course of the altercation the defendant struck him. This man, he said, had previously threatened to do him harm. Verdict, guilty.

THEFT A SCIENCE.

William Werner was charged with the larceny of a push-cart, valued at $30, belonging to Daniel L. Sellers. The evidence was that the defendant went to Mr. Sellers and said that Grasman & Goodman had sent him to borrow his push-cart; Mr. Sellers knew the gentlemen he mentioned, and let him have it. He took it up to Frankford, and sold it to a man for five dollars.

Mr. Goodman, one of the firm he said had sent him, testified that he did not know the prisoner, and most certainly did not authorize him to borrow a cart for him.

Mr. Mann explained to the jury that where a person voluntarily parts with the possession, but not the property, of goods, and the bailee feloniously appropriates them to his own use, he is guilty of larceny, and such was this case.

The prisoner obtained the cart by means of a fraud, and his intent was, from the first, guilty. Verdict guilty.

THE EVIDENCE OF A SWITCH.

John Sweeney was charged with burglary. Gideon F. Jones testified that he left his residence, No. 1201 S. Broad street, about 4 o'clock Monday evening, July 1, and upon returning at noon next day, found that his house had been forcibly entered; clothing, plate, and other goods, valued at $300 or $400, had been taken. A railroad crowbar and spike were found.

A policeman testified that on the Friday previous to the burglary, he observed the defendant looking about Mr. Jones' house, and knowing the house to be vacant then, he marked the man well in case anything wrong should happen. He went to the house with Mr. Jones' son when the entry had been discovered, and saw where the entrance was effected and what parts of the house the burglar had been in. In the parlor he found a switch. The prisoner was heard to say at the Alderman's office that he had taken a switch from a tree.

The witness went to the house again, and Mrs. Jones pointed out to him a tree in Wharton street, and from this tree he cut a switch. (This switch and the one the officer cut off were compared, and placed in such a position as to show or appear that they were twin sprigs, the one branching off from the other. These were shown to the jury.)

Mrs. Jones said that about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the burglary she observed the defendant walking up and down Broad street, taking a survey of the house; he looked up at the window where she was sitting, and upon seeing her, turned into Wharton street, and broke off a switch; and this tree she pointed out to the officer.

The defense offered no evidence, but argued the insufficiency of the Commonwealth's case.

The District Attorney said that when a man turned criminal he also became a fool, and would invariably do some foolish thing that would ultimately betray him. This man was very foolish in dropping the switch when he picked up his plunder; and that little switch, with the circumstances with it, was all sufficient to establish the prisoner's guilt beyond the shadow of a doubt. Jury out.

Joseph Byers was convicted of a charge of the larceny of rope, valued at $27·50, belonging to Jonathan Powell. He cut it from some timber that was floating on the river.

Ella Raymond was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing, valued at $12, belonging to Jenny Thompson. The evidence was that the prosecutrix took the defendant into her house one night, from charity, she saying she had no home or friends, and the next day she was gone with all her clothing.

Mary Reiley was convicted of a charge of the larceny of silverware belonging to M. E. Dixon.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—In the case of the City vs. Aaron Flyman, in which a son sues his father for support (before reported), the father showed that he had always treated his son properly, and expressed his willingness to take him home and provide for him, and the Court sent the son home with his parent.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT AGAIN.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW YORK—Before Judge Blatchford.—Henry B. Goodyear et al. vs. William Mullee and John Miller. This was a motion to attach the defendants for an alleged contempt of Court, for violating, as claimed by plaintiffs, the Court's injunction forbidding them (defendants) to make or sell India rubber combs. Plaintiffs claim that defendants are old infringers of the Goodyear Hard Rubber Patents, and have often been brought before the courts here and in other circuits. It would seem that Mullee claims that his combs are made under a patent and by a process of his own.

Judge Blatchford, after the motion had been fully argued by Leon Abbett, W. J. A. Fuller, and C. M. Keller for plaintiffs, and by Thomas Darlington, Edmund Wetmore, and Gardner Spring, Jr., for the defendants, gave an elaborate opinion ordering an attachment to issue against defendants, holding Mullee's process to be a subterfuge and an evasion of the Goodyear patents, and declaring that the past career of defendants entitled them to little favor or consideration.—*New York Tribune, August 3.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 6, 1867.

The Stock market this morning was a shade better, with a firmer feeling, in sympathy with the improvement in the New York market. Government securities were especially in demand, the Ten-forty coupons selling at 102¾, and July Five-twenties of 1865 at 108¼. The old Five-twenties were quoted at 112¼; the 1864s at 109¾@110; and May and November 1865s at 110¼@110¾. City loans continued very active, though at a slight decline for the new. The old were ¼ better.

The share list was steady, with an improvement of ¼ in Reading; the sales, however, being light. Pennsylvania was quiet at 63¾. We quote Camden and Amboy at 125½; Minehill at 57¼ bid; North Pennsylvania at 35½; Lehigh Valley at 58; Elmira common at 29; do. preferred at 40; Catawissa preferred at 28, and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore at 54.

Banks stocks were very dull, the only bids reported being 124 for First National; 107 for Seventh; 234@240 for North America; 166 for Philadelphia; 57¼ for Commercial; 105@110 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 95 for Western; and 70 for City.

The Coal stocks are still very low, and offer strong inducements for parties who can afford to carry them till the fall, when the coals must attract universal attention. Big Mountain, Fulton, New York, and Middle can be had at from 3 to 6—stocks that used to sell at 18@20.

We quote the following bids for Passenger railroads:—78 for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 36½ for Union.

Other stocks were very dull, but the general market was improved.

Gold opened at 140½ this morning, and fell off, closing at 140¼.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is more active among stock houses, and less is said about 4 per cent. loans. The panic in stocks has made banks more cautious, and the call for more margins has been widely extended. The rate for new business to day has been 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper of the best grade is scarce, and salable at 6@7 per cent., with second grade at 8@9, and extra hazardous at 10@12 per cent. The Bank statement shows a decrease in the surplus of reserve of $1,882,995. As the current of money is from the city, the statement is probably as strong now in total reserve as it will be shown for some months."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday remarks:—

"The Money Market continues dull. The supply of capital, though moderate, is fully equal to the offerings of acceptable paper, and the latter, running 30 to 60 days, is placed without difficulty at 8@9 per cent. For other than first-class paper there is not much inquiry, and rates vary from 10 to 15 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 5-20s '65 J'y, c.e.	106½	$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	86½
$1000 do.	106¾	$2000 do.	86¾
$1000 U S 10-40s, c'p	102¾	$3000 Pa R 2m 6s	96½
$100 City 6s, New	100¾	$1000 Read 6s, '43	91
$1000 do. New	100¾	$1000 do.	91
$4500 do. New, la.	100¾	2 sh C & Am R	125½
$400 do. Old, la.	96¾	12 sh Morris C Pf, la.	118
$2000 Phil & E 6s	95	8 sh Penna R	53¾
$3000 do. la.	95¾	4 do. c.	53¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110¾; old 5-20s, 112¾@112¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., July, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 102¾@102¾; 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@108; do., June, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 107¾@107¾; Gold, 140@140¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110¼@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112¼@112¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. new, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107¾; do., 2d series, 107¼@107¾; 3d series, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do., 1864, 109¾@109¾; do., 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, new, 108¾@108¾; do 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102¾; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¾@107¾; do. June, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 107¾@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119¼@119¾; do., October, 1864, 118¾@118¾; do., December, 1864, 117¾@117¾; do., May 1865, 116¾@117¼; do., Aug., 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 114¾@115¼; Gold, 140¼@140¾. Silver, 133@134¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 6.—The Flour Market continues as dull as ever, but prices remain without change. The home consumers purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at $7·75@8·25; old and new wheat extra at $8·50@11; Northwestern extra family at $10@12; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $10@12·50; and new wheat do. and fancy at $12@14. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at $8@8·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is entirely from the millers, who operate cautiously; sales of 1000 bushels new red at $2·25@2·37 for Pennsylvania and Southern. Rye is unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels old Pennsylvania at $1·50, and new do. at $1·40 1·45. Corn is in moderate request at former rates; sales of yellow at $1·12, and 4500 bushels Western unmixed at $1·11@1·13. Oats are dull; we quote at 90c. for old and 75c. for new. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

In Cloverseed no change to notice; small sales at $8·50@9 ₱ 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3·50 to $3·75. Flaxseed sells at $3@3·05 for old and $2·80 for new.

Whisky is offered at 25@30c. ₱ gallon for common, in bond.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....83 | 2 P. M.....86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, from Wickford.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Cambridgeport.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Addie, Drown, from Boston.
Schr Minnesota, Pehlney, from New Bedford.
Schr A. S. Eldridge, Hickman, from New Bedford.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Providence.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetser, from Providence.
Schr Northern Light

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Uneasy Feeling in Europe.

From the Times.

The latest despatches from Paris and London indicate the existence of an uneasy feeling in political circles, such as was felt for months many before the outbreak of the German war. That war, as nearly every one who studied its causes or took pains to estimate its results foresaw, solved but one or two points of the European problem. It gave to Italy a coveted province—all indeed that she had failed to achieve at Villafranca. It gave all the unity to North Germany which was attainable by mere force of arms. It wrested from Austria the Presidency of the Federal States. It created a sovereignty in place of that Presidency, and it made William of Prussia the head of a strong consolidated monarchy without the incumbrance of petty principalities, aiming to hold coördinate authority, and ambitious to figure as equals in the Federal Diet. It was a gigantic step towards the reconstruction of Europe. But it was in no sense a crowning act. It showed rather what was possible to be done, than made it clear that an *ultimatum* had been presented. The Treaty of Prague was a truce, and nothing more. It as little partook of the nature of a permanent settlement as did the hasty peace which followed the battle of Solferino. That peace was delusive, as every one felt it to be when the treaty was signed. Italy was not content. Those disinterested lookers-on who had hoped and prayed for Italian unity knew that the expedient was one of a temporary kind, and that the antagonism of centuries was only rendered stronger and more bitter by the suspension of hostilities which the intervening authority of France had brought about. It was the same when the battle of Sadowa, following the virtual surrender of the Venetian provinces which Austria proposed to the Emperor of the French, made an end to Austrian supremacy in the German States. Prussia had gained too much in too brief a time to be content with the results which her prowess had won. She had wiped out the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover. She had declared against the existence of the free cities of the federation, and the wealthiest and most pretentious of them all had she put under such tribute as no conquering power since the time of the first Napoleon had conceived to be possible. She had not only driven her rival out of her position as the head of Federal Germany, but she had made that rival contribute to the expenses incurred in the spoliation. She claims all the rights and titles won by the Austro-Prussian victories in war for the possession of the Danish Principalities. And she had thrown down the challenge to France by substituting a Prussian force for the Federal contingent in the great fortress of Luxembourg.

These, in brief, were the grand results of the German struggle of 1866. It was measurably a European struggle, inasmuch as it changed the leadership of Central Europe, and raised Italy from the position of an inferior State to that of a power which should hereafter claim a voice in the councils of the leading Governments. But the German struggle, from the simple fact of its assuming the proportions of a contest for the territorial readjustment of Europe, failed to reach that end. It left the balance of power essentially where it was, except that Prussia stepped into the place of Austria, with much more than Austria's ambition or her power of provoking the jealousy and the hostility of other States. The new international relations created by the Treaty of Prague were of such a character that France especially could not be indifferent to them. The Emperor of the French had mixed himself up so far in the conflict that he had made France a partisan of Austria in the very heat of the conflict. He had undertaken to define the limits beyond which Bismark and his royal master should not pass. He had found his advice contemned and his assumed right of intervention scorned. He had seen a three months' struggle win for Prussia a rank which made her territorially and otherwise the peer of France, either in the field or in council. And he had succeeded, as he had never done before since his election as President of the French republic, in convincing the people of France that war was desirable; that it was necessary if the honor of the nation was to be upheld; and that the empire might safely discard its motto of "Peace," at least long enough to make Prussia amenable to the judgment of neighboring powers. The distraction of the Paris Exhibition; the temporary suspension of belligerent movements which the Treaty of London brought about; the legerdemain of bringing the leading sovereigns to Paris, have all served a purpose—an important purpose. They have diverted to a certain degree the attention of France and of Europe from the fact that every gun factory in the country was as full of orders as it could hold; that the Emperor's Government has the power, and is using it as it has probably never been used before under the present reign, to raise the effective strength of the army to little short of a million of men; and that a sharp and threatening correspondence has been going on between Paris and Berlin since the day that the Treaty of London was signed. The pretext for that correspondence is the new attitude which Prussia assumes in the disposition of the Schleswig question. The real inspiration of the correspondence is the prevailing sentiment in France—alike among Orleanists and Bonapartists and Liberals—that the Government and people of France have been snubbed by Prussia; first, during the progress of the war, when Austria's appeal for the intervention of Napoleon was answered by the thunders of Sadowa; next, when the Emperor's demand for an equivalent for Prussia's territorial acquisitions was met by the reinforcement of the garrison of Luxembourg. That sentiment the Emperor of the French finds it convenient to recognize and to bow before. Its recognition will be a distraction from the accumulating perplexities of the Mexican question; and it is on these grounds chiefly that a new European war may be said to be foreshadowed.

The Best Specimen of Kentucky Loyalty.

From the Herald.

The campaign in Kentucky will develope many odd things, no doubt, but nothing probably better worth notice than the queer phases of Kentucky loyalty. It appears already that the worst thing a candidate can say against his opponent is that he did something likely to help the Union cause; nothing seems to be so prejudicial, so likely to damage the candidate before the voters, as the suspicion that he did not heartily desire the success of the Confederates. The other day a Democratic candidate charged his opponent, a former contractor, perhaps, with having sold to the United States Government horses that were to be used against the Rebellion. Here was a bombshell; and it is evident that the case would have been against the furnisher of horses if this story had gone abroad without contradiction. But the maligned candidate was equal to the occasion. The charge enabled him to put himself right before the voters, and his defense will furnish future history with the best extant specimen of real Kentucky loyalty. He admitted that he had had a contract to furnish the United States with horses, and that he had the animals called for; but he further showed by facts and dates that he had so managed the delivery of the horses, "had so arranged the place and time, as to secure their capture by John Morgan, who was then on a raid in Kentucky." Here is a model contractor—and if this man's election is not safe we do not understand the people of that chivalrous State. Surely a man who not only helped the Confederacy, but made Uncle Sam pay him for it, is entitled to the entire respect of that loyal community that managed throughout the whole war to be on neither side when hard hits were in vogue, and yet gave to the Richmond authorities, by illicit trade across the lines, as much material aid as went in through the Atlantic blockade. That was the direction in which Kentucky chivalry showed itself with greatest brilliancy; and as this candidate can boast the best achievement in the real Kentucky way, we submit that he is the most peculiarly fit man to represent his State in Congress.

Mr. Seward Foiled in His Land Speculation.

From the Herald.

The semi-official organ at Washington informs us that Mr. Seward's informal negotiations to settle the Alabama claims with England, on the basis of taking territory on the Pacific coast by way of payment, has failed. We advise the Secretary not to be discouraged, but to bring all his ingenuity to bear on John Bull. After having obtained the North Pole from Russia, the territory lying between that and our other possessions is necessary to connect one with the other, and "to round off" our republican empire in that region. The British are smart at driving a hard bargain, especially in the matter of territory, and they may be doing so in this case. Let Mr. Seward put on a little more boldness and firmness than is natural to him, and, with the Alabama claims in one hand and manifest destiny in the other, say to the British Government that it must be done. Such a plan of settlement will undoubtedly be the most natural and easy for Great Britain, while she would save herself a great deal of trouble in future with regard to these remote possessions.

A Presidential "impediment."

From the Tribune.

The question of General Sheridan's removal has been so long in abeyance that we are in hopes good counsels may be heeded at last. We have no doubt that the President has a sincere desire to remove General Sheridan, but he is no less sincere in his desire to do a hundred things quite as absurd. If his advisers would recall to his mind the case of Martin Van Buren, who was rejected in a pique, by the Senate, as Minister to England, and subsequently elected to the Presidency, he might hesitate longer before he makes a "martyr" of the most popular commander in America. The disposition is so general among those of our friends who desire a military man for the Presidency to consider General Sheridan as a candidate, that his removal would only lead to his nomination by impetuous radical conventions. In the event of a military nomination being advisable, we desire to think well of Sheridan, and we trust, therefore, that the President will not force upon us prematurely the consideration of his qualifications. We want the summer and fall for more important work, and do not care to have nominations discussed until the States stand side by side in the Electoral College, and the finances are in a more flourishing condition. We hope also that, when that time comes, we may have a candidate from civil life. If the President lets well enough alone, such a nomination may be easily made. If he removes General Sheridan upon the grounds indicated by his friends, it will be a menace to the Union party which that party is not in the mood to overlook. The removal from New Orleans may be followed by four years of duty at Washington.

Let us look at this question a moment. A correspondent says the order for General Sheridan's removal "will assign as a cause for the step that Sheridan himself is an impediment in the way of rational and constitutional reconstruction, and that, therefore, he should be removed in the same way that Sheridan himself removed Governor Wells, of Louisiana." "The President believes that, though the recent acts of Congress clothe military commanders with absolute power, still these commanders should use the utmost discretion, and exercise their powers so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the people, and so as to give satisfaction in their districts. He considers that Sheridan has not thus acted; that he has been unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many instances despotic in the exercise of power." This statement may fully represent the position of the President, but the country will not so regard it. The country sees in General Sheridan a man who has done his duty, and has been patriotic, impartial, zealous. It is said that he is an "impediment" to reconstruction. In what way? He finished the work of registration more rapidly than any other commander. He did it with fairness and economy, and would have had it finished on the 1st of July but for the President's order to reopen the books, that Stanbery might find a way for the Rebels to come back and vote. To finish a work quickly is certainly not to impede it. How has Sheridan abused his powers? They were not assumed by him. Congress especially directed the performance of certain duties. He was the mere minister of the national will—and he obeyed it, just as he obeyed it when he sent Early whirling down the valley of the Shenandoah, or shattered the puissance of Lee at the battle of Five Forks. Has he been harsher with the people of his district than his duty compelled? We think, from all our information, that beyond the performance of necessarily unpleasant duties, Sheridan has been very kind and considerate even to the Rebel citizens. We have heard of no act of oppression, of no tyranny, of no unnecessary interference with private and vested rights. We have heard from a dozen Rebel sources that, if the Military bill is to be enforced, the Rebels would as soon have the work done by Sheridan as by any other commander. Therefore, for the President to assume that General Sheridan has been "unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many cases despotic in the exercise of power," is, we submit, to calumniate a great soldier to satisfy a petty and spiteful revenge.

The country sees so much that is grand in the character of Sheridan, that it will not tamely submit to his degradation. Here is a man who proved himself in war to be not only the most brilliant of all our generals, but, according to General Grant himself, if we may credit twenty narratives, one of the greatest captains of modern times. In peace he has been as great as in war. When President Johnson endeavored to coax him to sustain his policy by equivocating in reference to the New Orleans riots, he startled the country by spurning the temptation, and pronouncing the riot to be a massacre worse than Fort Pillow. This showed the intrepid honesty of the man, and the possession of a virtue that rose above an influence to which even Grant yielded when, in the face of the infamy of that massacre, he allowed himself to be carried around the country in the President's train—while the President himself defended the riot and denounced its innocent victims. There were, no doubt, good reasons for General Grant's negative acquiescence in that celebrated trip, and we are content with them. But while the name of Grant was used to sustain the policy of the President and atone for his deeds, the name of Sheridan was the oriflamme around which the country rallied when it fought the battle of Congress, and routed the forces of the Copperhead Johnson party.

The name of Sheridan is an oriflamme today. Whatever statesman or soldier we may nominate, his name and deeds will be among the most glorious elements of our canvass. The country approves of his course, and, so long as he possesses public confidence, will watch him with eager, jealous eyes, and will not tamely submit to his sacrifice. We see that Grant is urging the President to be wise and pause. We add our own most earnest entreaty. The work of reconstruction has been too long impeded by the President's obstinate and reckless opposition. It is criminal to continue that opposition. Let Sheridan alone, and let us hope that our other captains may do their work as well.

Cholera on the Mississippi.

From the Herald.

That fearful pest, the cholera, has again made its appearance in our territory. We heard of its last and most fatal ravages a few months since on the La Plata river. Great pests have always followed great wars, and it appears that we are to be made no exception to the rule. Our reports indicate that the mortality from cholera at Memphis is fifty per day. In the lower grounds of the Mississippi Valley the disease has also broken out, while along our Indian frontier it is also reported. Last fall it left us by striking off from the mouth of the Rio Grande river into Mexico in a west-southwest course, touching Southern Coahuila, and continuing westward to the Cordilleras. To-day it is upon us again, and the most active measures should at once be taken to confine it in as narrow limits as possible. One great cause of its reappearance in the Mississippi Valley is the neglect of the agricultural interests which has followed our Rebellion.

The river levées, at all times in a doubtful condition, have in the past year burst at many points, carrying flood and consequent devastation to the adjoining districts. The waters, regaining their accustomed channel, have left a marsh nearly the size of the State of New York, from which are arising the pestilential miasmas resulting from the decomposition of the rank vegetation of the South. Added to this are immense plantations almost given over to their primeval wilderness.

A wise legislation would shape some broad policy in dealing with our Mississippi valley, which is the great backbone of our political and material prosperity. The river should, by skilfully constructed engineering works, be placed beyond the eventuality of an overflow, trained to a regular channel and equal current—an engineering problem of not impracticable solution. This might be done by Congress, or by the coöperation of the States directly interested. We should in that case not only reduce the area of pestilential lands, but increase immensely our national progress. The cholera is, in modern times, something brought on by bad legislation, both national and local, for science is infallibly designating its causes, and constantly pointing to methods by which they may be removed. The great pests which have at different dates ravaged Europe were in those times when the most aristocratic of our ancestors carried some strong perfume about them to counteract the effect of personal uncleanliness, and when modern science had not made nature bend to its discoveries. If a clear-sighted legislation will apply the knowledge of the times to the seeking of freedom from the cholera, as well as other scourges which give such a death-rate in our country, we may in a comparatively short period strip them of their terrors.

Mexican Factionists at their Old Work.

From the Herald.

The news from Mexico continues to be of wars and rumors of wars. While we are looking to our reconstructed sister republic in the hope of seeing some signs of peaceful progress, nothing reaches us but statements, more or less authentic, of renewed disturbances. In the important State of Tamaulipas Generals Gomez and Canales are raising endless trouble, the real point at issue being who shall pocket the customs dues of the port of Tampico. In western Jalisco, Losada and Corona, strong personal enemies, are fighting for the crown. Losada is a formidable adversary. He controls all the territory from the Barrancas down to the sea. At tap of drum he can call around him three thousand armed Indians. Another tap, and they silently disperse. He is absolutely despotic in his own dominions, and, truth to say, has ruled them better than any one has ever yet ruled the other States of Mexico. In Losada's "kingdom of Tepic" robbey is unknown. A long rope and a short shrift is the speedy fate of all who attempt to play banditti. It is, in fact, the only part of Mexico where travellers have no fears of robbers. But Losada, excellent ruler though he is, has refused to recognize President Juarez, and consequently Generals Corona and Guadarama have been sent to bring him to terms. They will have no easy task. In Yucatan the rival factionists are alternately fighting bloodless battles and betraying and butchering each other in the approved Queretaro style. Last of all, we hear that in roadless, unexplored Guerrero, the home of the *pintos*, those strange, blue-spotted lepers who form the bulk of the population of the State—Generals Alvarez and Jimenez are waging active war. All these items make up a picture far from pleasing. They suggest the idea that, now that there is no general enemy left to fight with, the Mexicans will resume their old game of fighting among themselves. However, we wait to see, and hope for the best.

Republican Exultation over the Tennessee Election.

From the World.

Bating some hesitation and dissent on the part of the *Times*, the Republican newspapers go wild over the result of the Tennessee election. They are pleased that there was no bloodshed, which is commendable; jubilant that that reverend model of piety and statesmanship, Parson Brownlow, is re-elected Governor, which is laughable; and they are ready to dance with joy at the unanimity with which the negroes voted the Republican ticket—a foolish ecstasy, for neither they nor anybody else supposed it would be different. We will review these topics of Republican congratulation, each in its order.

It is an impudent affront to the intelligence of the American people to congratulate them on the exemption of Tennessee from scenes of bloody turbulence on election day. There was perfect order in France on the day Louis Napoleon was elected emperor. There was perfect order in Mexico on the day Maximilian was chosen to the imperial throne. There was order in Tennessee, last Thursday, for the same reason. In none of these cases did order prevail because the community was free from volcanic and explosive passions, but because the election took place under repressive military surveillance. There would be as much sense in praising the quiet deportment of a maniac in handcuffs and a straight-jacket. Chains are no satisfactory substitute for sanity. The most melancholy circumstance of all is the fact that the condition of the patient is such as to render coercive repression necessary. It was Brownlow's militia and the United States troops under General Thomas that kept the peace in Tennessee. Accursed be the policy which renders military intimidation necessary to prevent elections from convulsing and desolating a State! The prevalence of such a system in the South will render republican institutions a byword.

It is edifying, indeed, to behold a party which plumes itself on its "moral ideas," and boasts of the sympathy and adhesion of a great part of the New England clergy, chanting pious *Te Deums* over the election of such a ribald and blasphemous old reprobate as Parson Brownlow. Judging the tree by its fruits, a reconstruction policy which produces such a Governor as Brownlow must be truly glorious. It will be hard to match Brownlow in the other ten States; but the system may be relied on to elevate to the highest office in each the most reckless and brutal demagogue within its borders; Hunnicutt, probably, in Virginia, and statesmen of like wisdom and balance of character in all the others.

We come now to the most solid ground of Republican congratulation—the uniformity with which the Tennessee negroes voted the Republican ticket. It is regarded as pretokening a similar result, and the consequent success of the Republican party, in the other States. We do not dispute this probability, nor do we greatly regret it. It will render that party responsible for good local government in the South at a time when good local government, even in wise, experienced hands, would be exceedingly difficult. With the negroes all voting, and most of the intelligent whites disfranchised, we have no faith that order and justice can prevail in the South without external military support, no matter what party might be in the ascendancy. If the negro vote were divided, and the Democratic party had the responsibility of evoking order out of such elements, things would be constantly occurring which would be charged upon Democratic mismanagement, but due, in fact, to the impossibility of organizing such a mass of barbarous ignorance into enlightened and law-abiding stability. If there is to be an attempt to reconstruct the temple of civil order out of mud and rubbish, the Democratic party has little reason to covet the post of architect. It is not much to be regretted that they who compel the use of the crumbling, unsightly materials should be held answerable for the solidity and proportions of the edifice. The Republican policy of reconstruction introduces a long period of confusion, infinitely to be regretted, indeed, but since it must come, it is perhaps better that the whole undivided responsibility for the execution, as well as the plan, should rest with its true authors. Fall it necessarily must, and the Republicans will be unable to shift any part of the blame of a bad system upon Democrats entrusted with its practical working. Its failure ought to ruin, and will ruin, the party that introduced it, and since it would fail in any hands, it had better fail in the hands of its authors. The reasons why it cannot succeed are obvious. It will, first, be a government of ignorance, and the success of republican institutions rests upon education and intelligence. It will, secondly, be the government of a minority, and the preponderance of physical strength being on the side of the beaten party, the new State Governments will never be able to stand alone. It will be, thirdly, a government founded on the domination of race over race, the weaker and less capable race over the stronger, and will therefore deepen and intensify the prejudices of race, and keep up a constantly accumulating fund of mutual animosity. The Democratic party has no reason to covet responsibility for the well working of so absurd a system. Whenever the Southern whites are enfranchised, the Government will revert of itself to the white race; and until then stable civil order will be impossible without the constant aid of Federal bayonets.

The joy of the Republicans at the prospect of securing the whole negro vote, shows how insecure they consider their ascendancy in the North. If they could hold what they have in the Northern States, it would be of no consequence to them whether the South elected Republicans or Democrats. The States they control at present elect a majority of both Houses of Congress, and can elect the President. But they see that slight changes in the North, changes much smaller than often occur from year to year, would shake their power to its foundation. The change, for example, of about six thousand votes in each, would give the Democrats the two great States of New York and Pennsylvania, with their fifty-nine electoral votes; and taking fifty-nine from one side and adding them to the other would make a difference of one hundred and eighteen in the result. Although the Northern Democrats have but a few members of Congress, they form nearly half of the Northern people. This is why the Republicans attach such supreme importance to the negro vote. But the negro vote cannot save their party from impending overthrow. The North in the hands of the Democrats, as well as the North in the hands of the Republicans, is strong enough to control the Government; and the disorders and disgusts which will flow from negro rule in the South will be the chief means of gaining for us the votes we lack to make the Democratic party a majority.

—Between the 28th of April, 1865, and the 22d of June, 1867, the *Africane* has been represented one hundred and fifty times in Paris alone. The 150 representations produced the sum of 1,511,684 francs, or an average of $2000.

—The late Lambert Thiboust, of whom in America we never heard, had written during his lifetime no less than one hundred and six plays, which were performed at eleven of the different theatres in Paris.

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His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

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NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [12 1 thstu

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BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $500 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

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SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

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MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
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And all points in the

LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEYS

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.

Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

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Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 6:20 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

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SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, and BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND TITUSVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 543, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—

First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale; otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9tuf3m

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FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

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PORTE-MONNAIE, POCKET-BOOK, AND SATCHEL MANUFACTURER,

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Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
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FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

City Life in England.—The London *Spectator* says:—"The great misfortune of English cities is that highly placed Englishmen do not live in them. West London being excepted, we question if there is a peer, a county member, or a borough member, not actually engaged in trade, who lives within the authority of a paving and lighting committee, who votes at municipal elections, or who shares to any sensible degree in the life led by the inhabitants of any English town. The consequences of this social anomaly, which is peculiar to England alone among countries, are seen every day in the feeble and unsatisfactory development of our municipal life, in the absence of any steady effort to make our cities what they might be, centres of art as well as industry, of intelligence as well as capital, homes full of a rich and varied, though distinctly English life. No man, eminent in the land, ever says with pride that he belongs to Liverpool or Manchester, Leeds or Bristol, Birmingham or Sheffield."

New Forts.—The fortifications on the coast of the bay of Kiel, begun by the Prussians immediately after the Danish war, are nearly completed. They consist of four forts:—One north of Friedrichsort, on the Brauneberg, one at Friedrichsort itself, and two on the opposite shore at Laboe and Möltenort. The first two are in Schleswig and the others in Holstein. Of these the works at Friedrichsort, Laboe, and Möltenort existed in part during the Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848. The most important of the forts is that on the Brauneberg, which covers that at Friedrichsort, and, together with those at Laboe and Möltenort, is capable of attacking an enemy advancing into the bay with a cross fire. This fort is armed with twelve rifled seventy-two pounders of cast steel—the heaviest artillery hitherto used in the Prussian army or navy. The huge Krupp cannon now at the Paris Exhibition will also, it is said, be placed on the Brauneberg.

The Privileged and the Unprivileged.—Six persons, three of whom are girls, are in jail in Bodwin, England, their offense being a Sunday afternoon stroll in the grounds of Sir Coleman Rashleigh. A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, giving the particulars of this case, avers that a public highway has run through the grounds in question for the past seventy years, and adds:—"It is very probable that the prisoners, during their walks (the male prisoners constituting one party and the female another, and each far apart from the other), diverged from the pathway to gather whortleberries. Master Rashleigh, son of the proprietor, was also out for a walk, and, whilst doubtless looking 'from nature up to nature's God,' saw those grave offenders, and in due course got them summoned before Colonel Peard—'Garibaldi's Englishman!'—convicted, and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment."

French Wit.—The French wits are still making fun of the profusion of decorations which the royal visitors left behind them. In *Charivari* Cham has a picture of a stout matron, who has appropriated half her husband's orders, on the plea that as he had rather a weak chest, the doctor was afraid it would do him harm to carry all the jewels himself. Another sketch shows a man starting back in astonishment as he suddenly comes on a friend in the street, with his breast glittering with decorations. "Ah, you see," exclaims the friend, "I live just opposite the Elysée"—the palace where the Czar and the Sultan had their quarters. "For a wonder," says another man, looking at the sky, "there are still some stars left to sparkle up there. I fancied they had all been taken down for *boutonnières*."

The Duke of Hamilton's Racing Transactions.—Vice Chancellor Stuart had before him in London, on the 11th of July, the case of the Duke of Hamilton against Robinson. This was a motion on behalf of the defendant, Mr. William Robinson, to dissolve an *ex parte* injunction which had been granted by the Vice Chancellor on a previous day, on the application of counsel for the Duke of Hamilton, to restrain Mr. Robinson from suing the Duke on two bills of exchange for the sum of £13,400, of which £8000 was for the purchase of racehorses from Mr. Robinson, which, it was said, proved to be of little or no value on being examined by Mr. Rowlands, the Duke's trainer, although they were sold to the Duke as valuable racehorses. The injunction was dissolved.

A Costly Table for the Sultan.—Although not publicly participating in the London demonstrations in honor of the Sultan's visit to England, Birmingham took part. A massive and ornate table has been made there for the Sultan. The table, which is of circular form, and about six feet in diameter, was intended for the Paris Exhibition, but owing to the great amount of work in it, it could not be completed in time. The materal is electroplate, panelled on the upper surface in arabesques, and richly engraved with representations of fruit and flowers. The border, consisting of raised clusters of fruit and flowers, parcel gilt, is of very bold design. The value of the work is two thousand five hundred dollars.

A Hint to Co-operative Societies.—A man named Parkinson, a cotton operative, was charged on the 8th ultimo with a singular attempt to defraud the Rochdale Pioneers' Co-operative Society in England. The society allows a discount on purchases, and to enable the purchaser to obtain this gives tin checks representing the amount spent, which entitles the holder to a dividend at the end of the quarter. Parkinson had two thousand of these manufactured, but the maker, finding they were not for a legitimate purpose, compelled him to return them.

Destruction of a Village by Fire.—The village of Châtelard, Savoy, consisting of about one hundred houses, has just been destroyed by fire. The buildings all being roofed with thatch, the flames spread with remarkable rapidity. The only ones spared were the church and the curé's residence, the police station, and the mairie, all of which happened to be isolated. More than eight hundred persons are rendered homeless: the greater part of the families are completely ruined, the companies having refused to effect insurances in consequence of the great risk.

How to Put Out Oil Fires. — A correspondent of the London *Chemical News* offers a suggestion relative to the extinction of fires resulting from burning oil, which may prove useful. At a recent terrible conflagration at the oil distillery of Hackney Wick, the effect of the water poured upon the flames was simply to extend the burning surface by distributing the oil in every direction. This writer proposes that in such cases in future clay or lime should be thrown upon the flames. It is the only means of extinguishing oil fires, as has been proved in several instances.

The Tomb of James II.—The tomb of James II, in the church of that town, at St. Germain, France, has recently been profusely ornamented with mural paintings, consisting of numerous small compartments, containing either the arms of Great Britain, or the lion prancing, or the unicorn, also prancing, or the letter "J"—the whole gay, fresh, bright, and pretty.

The Pope's Housekeeping.—The Pope has a civil list of about $700,000 a year. Out of this sum he keeps Papal nuncios in foreign courts, and pays $4400 a year to each of the cardinals who reside in Rome. Out of this, too, he keeps up the Vatican, which contains no less than four thousand rooms, and requires a large staff of domestics. The Pope also pays the Palatine Guard and the Noble Guard; keeps up the Pontifical Chapel, pays *camerieres*, his household, etc. All this is administered with regularity and economy.

A Bad Spell.—A Cork paper has the following, in a letter concerning the Cork Workhouse:—"One of the doctors of the Cork Workhouse told me in very many cases they are obliged to put two in a bed in the hospitals, and many of those infected with the itch and other contedious diseases are placed in the same bed with those not infected with these *contedious* maladies." This is as good as the spelling of Captain Costigan's brogue by Thackeray in "Pendennis."

Mud Analyzed.—Mr. Tichborne, of Dublin, has been analyzing the mud from the Dublin streets. He finds that it contains about twenty-four per cent. of organic matter, which he thinks may be injurious in the form of dust as it is blown about into the eyes and mouths and nostrils of the inhabitants. He suggests, therefore, mixing carbolic acid with the water employed in "laying" the dust.

The German Lotteries.—An order from the Prussian Government orders that the lotteries of Hanover, Osnabruck, and Frankfort-on-the-Main be suppressed after the termination of the second drawing of those of this year. The city of Frankfort loses by this step resources amounting on an average to two hundred thousand florins annually.

Astronomical.—The young Lord Oxmantown is likely to travel in the steps of his father, Earl Rosse. He lately read before the Royal Society "An Account of the Observations on the Great Nebula in Orion, made at Birr Castle with the three-feet and six-feet telescopes between 1848 and 1867."

Dogs.—In England the dog tax yields a good sum. Up to the end of June last, licenses were taken out for 695,624 dogs, against 394,837 on which the tax was paid in the year ending March, 1866. In Scotland the number of dogs taxed has increased from 36,365 to 80,060.

Sixteen Thousand Prizes.—The total number of prizes awarded at the Paris exhibition was as follows:—64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3635 silver medals, 6565 bronze medals, and 5801 honorable mentions.

Stonehenge.—Nearly twenty different photographs have been taken of Stonehenge by the photographers of the Ordnance Survey at Southampton. One of the chief stones is nearly destroyed by age.

Insufficient Punishment.—Captain Simpson, of the British navy, has had to pay £100 and costs for flogging a delicate boy who was found on board his ship.

A Nugget.—A lump of silver weighing four hundred pounds was found last month in the Königsberg silver mine in Sweden.

FACETIÆ.

—Rejected lays—bad eggs.—*London Fun.*

—Beecher says he advocates riches. His income shows it.

—The Chicago *Times* says the best fly catchers are bats.

—Barnum's last curiosity—The Wings of a Flying Visit.

—When ladies vote, candidates will always be elected by "handsome" majorities, and sometimes by "sweeping" majorities.

—"I have the best wife in the world," said a long-suffering husband; "she always strikes me with the soft end of the broom."

—Nantucket has furnished Philadelphia with lady principals for five of her leading private schools. The raising of "schoolmarms" is the great business of the place, and large as is the supply, it is unequal to the demand.

—A lady fainted a few days since in the cars. A medical gentleman who went to her relief exclaimed: "Has a gentleman a flask of whisky or brandy?" Over thirty pocket pistols flashed in the air at once.

—The fellow that was told that the best cure for palpitation of the heart was to stop hugging and kissing the girls, said: "If that is the only remedy which can be proposed, I say, let 'er palpitate."

—A case of courtship of forty-five years' standing is reported at East Lynne, Mass. The gentleman has paid his visits on each alternate Sunday evening.

—A young lady being engaged to be married, and getting sick of the bargain, applied to a friend to help her untie the knot before it was too late. "Oh, certainly," he replied. "It's very easy to untie it now while it's a beau."

—Men dying make their wills, but wives
Escape a work so sad;
Why should they make what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Antidote for Ennui.—The following antidote for *ennui*, so prevalent in the sultry summer months, is highly recommended by the La Crosse *Democrat*:—

R.
Sps. vin. Otard.....zi.
Saccharine whiteum mashum....q. s.
Aqua congealibus.....q. s.
Mintum someum.....6 sprigs.
Shakum Likelium.....q. r.
Strawum elongatus.....i.
Suckum turewem!

Then sing:—

There am a rose in yonder glen,
It shuns the gaze of other men,
And if you're dry, why drink again!

Shouting:—

Mary had a little lamb—
Oh! mother I've come home to drink,
But Mary didn't care, Adam
Ate Eve's apple quicker'n a wink!

The Tomahawk, a London satirical paper, gives the following cut at puffing:—

"We have now been long enough established to sell our pages to enterprising advertisers, like the rest of our contemporaries. We beg, therefore, to submit the charges we make in the 'literary' part of our paper for their inspection, promising that their orders shall be attended to with wit, economy, and despatch:—

"*A good 'quotable' review of a Trashy Novel.*—From half a dozen gratis copies of new works up to one insertion of a half-column advertisement.

"*Superior ditto, with Latin quotations.*—From one insertion of a column advertisement up to twenty-five insertions of a page advertisement.

"*A nice pithy critique of a condemned play.*—From four orders for 'Two to the Boxes' to an 'Admit three to the Stalls.'

"*Superior ditto, with genial and humorous description of the plot.*—From half a dozen private boxes to perpetual advertisement on the editorial page.

"*A logical defense of the foreign policy of the Government.*—From three scraps of good information up to a consulship for the editor.

"*A pleasant notice of a grocery, etc., (warranted sound and serviceable).*—From a pot of pickles up to £5."

A Mexican Item.—Some persons are employed at Paris in collecting the proclamations of Marshal Bazaine, in which he exercised the most cruel severities towards the Republican party, while it is intended to give a list of the persons shot by the Imperialists.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

Demise of an Aged Lady.—Mrs. Alana L. Clark died on Friday last, at the residence of her grandson, Mr. Burns, No. 659 North Fourteenth street, in the one hundred and seventh year of her age. Mrs. Clark was born in Amsterdam, in 1761, and came to this country in 1797, and has resided in this city nearly all the time since her arrival. The deceased has had four children, three of whom are living. She also leaves six grandchildren and eight great grandchildren, all living. She was connected with the Reformed Dutch Church, and attended services for many years in the church at Tenth and Filbert streets. She was remarkably active in her habits until within a few days before her death, and was perfectly sensible and rational up to the hour of her departure.

Tattered Greenbacks—How to Mend Them.—The following is said to be the best plan of mending the greenback currency, which, as all know, is so exceedingly delicate, and apt to became dilapidated and torn:—After smoothing out the edges, carefully moisten the edges with the tip of the finger, after wetting it on the tongue; then lay the bill on a piece of writing paper, carefully drawing the edges together, and lay another piece of writing paper over it. A few seconds rubbing with the finger over the seam will make it adhere, and a little adroitness, when it is dry, will enable a person to lift the bill from the paper without tearing it. The seam will, it is said, then be invisible, and be the strongest part of the bill.

Casualties.—Last evening George Epley, three years of age, was run over, on Nineteenth street, below Girard avenue, by car No. 9 of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway line, and was seriously injured. The little one was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

About 8 o'clock last evening Mrs. Margaret Gorman, residing at No. 208 S Marshall street, while stepping off the platform of a car on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, fell, and the wheels passed over her leg. The injured lady was removed to the hospital.

The Carpet Weavers' Co-operative Association.—A meeting of carpet weavers was held last evening at the corner of Front and Master streets, for the purpose of forming a co-operative association. It is intended that the capital stock shall be at present $50,000, and that $15,000 shall be applied to the purchase of looms and machinery, and the balance shall be used as a working fund. The present number of shares will be one thousand, at the par value of $50 each. About $7000 worth of stock has thus far been subscribed.

Corner-stone Laying.—This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the corner-stone of a new M. E. church will be laid with appropriate ceremonies, and addresses be delivered by Revs. Messrs. D. W. Bartine, J. D. Dobbins, and others.

—Artists often make great sacrifices to serve their managers. It is related of Tamberlik—a prince of tenors—that he played *Ernani* in Dublin with a blister on his back. The blister had been sent by the chemist in mistake for a strengthening plaster which the doctor had prescribed. After the opera, Tamberlik went to his bed in the most intense pain, the true cause of which was not suspected. About three in the morning, unable to resist such suffering any longer, he rose and wandered about the hotel until he found the impressario's room. He entered, and flinging himself down on the sofa, fainted away. The blister was removed and the wound was dressed. Notwithstanding all he had undergone, and his weakened condition, the heroic tenor sang in *Lucia* the following evening, rather than allow the impressario to lose money by a disappointment caused by the prima donna of the company.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
Sun Rises....5 01 | Moon Rises....11 09
Sun Sets....7 10 | High Water....6 35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
William C. Kent, Thomas E. Ashmead, Charles Wheeler, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Celia	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10
Cof Washington	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 14

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 10
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, Matanzas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, Norfolk, J. R. White & Son.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, do.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Boston, do.
Schr J. B. Myers, Elwood, Providence, N. Y. and Sch. Coal Co.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, Medford, Packer, Healey & Co.
Schr J. Slusman, Banks, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr W. Paxton, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, Westfleet Stanlickson & Co.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Cambridge, Day, Hudden & Co.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, do.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Gloucester, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Sarah Helen, Rowe, New London, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New London, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Salem, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Addie Brown, Kennebunk, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Steiser, Washington, Audenreid, Norton & Co.
Schr H. R. Shannon, Dilks, Boston, Heckscher & Co.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, Lynn, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Maria Jane, Jones, Dighton, I. Audenried & Co.
Schr Helen Carroll, Cain, Baltimore, Stearns & Co.
Schr M. Spicer, Paul, St. Mary's, Captain.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Wareham, Captain.
Schr M. Farrow, Condon, Portsmouth, Captain.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges. W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Chiefnain, Conrad, 16 days from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, from Providence.
Schr W. Townsend Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to James Barratt.
Schr Gazelle, Mulre, 2 days from Princess Anne, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Georgetown.
Schr J. Slusman, Banks, from Boston.
Schr W. Paxson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr A. Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Boston.
Schr J. Alderdice Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS
OR PAIN DESTROYER,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases and, as a domestic remedy unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS	SORE EYES,
SORENESS	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM	CORNS,
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And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

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PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT,
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Traveling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
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Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 3 11uths 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

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FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHIL
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
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Our stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and *all orders filled and forwarded on the day of receipt.* United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.
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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.
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LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 fmw 3m*

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THOMAS A. FAHY,
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OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

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HAND MUZZLE LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

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PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.
Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by P. P. PARIS,
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1000 KEGS NAILS
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A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
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4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
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WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

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FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
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ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
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Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPS & THOMSON,
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AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
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REMOVED TO
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND RAGGING
Of every Description, for
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—
9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,500 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
580 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.
The sale will not include the title to the land which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGonnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."
A. J. McGONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 17, 1867.
Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—
16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1867.

General Sheridan.

STILL the President hesitates to remove General Sheridan. And well he may. If all the indications of public sentiment are not fallacious, no act in the President's whole career would so thoroughly arouse the people as this. General Sheridan commands the confidence and the affection of the American people more thoroughly, perhaps, than any other officer in the army. To those splendid and dashing military qualities which so captivate the masses, he adds a good judgment and tact in the performance of duties which lie in the line of the statesman rather than the soldier, and has, moreover, exhibited a moral independence and incorruptibility which are among the rarest of virtues in our public men. When the infamous New Orleans massacre took place, every influence was brought to bear upon this honest soldier by the President and his parasites to induce him to cover up the real character of that transaction. But General Sheridan could neither be bribed nor intimidated, and the indignant characterization which he made of that wretched outrage did more than any other one thing to arouse the people to the true condition of affairs in New Orleans and the South generally.

His bold and truthful condemnation of Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion" as "a broad macadamized road for fraud and perjury to travel on," was the death-blow to that infamous attempt to legislate for this country by the Attorney-General's opinions.

The removal of General Sheridan is not alone opposed by the more radical sentiment of the country. Those members of the Republican party who have been the most chary of criticizing the President, who have covered up his faults, and apologized for his misdeeds, now warn him to pause. They feel that he is going too far. They regard it as a fresh defiance of the popular will—a gratuitous and totally unnecessary fanning of the fires of agitation. General Sheridan's course has been explicitly sanctioned by Congress. He is backed up by the will of the nation. To remove him now is to insult and defy the popular will, which the President always professes so highly to regard.

No pretense can be made that General Sheridan has not done his duty, and executed the law in accordance with its true spirit and intent. If he is removed it will be because he has done his duty, not because he has neglected it. It will be, really, because he pronounced the New Orleans riots to be *murder* and Stanbery's opinion to be *fraud*.

The American people are quick to resent the persecution of a public servant. They will not calmly look on and behold an officer stricken down to whom the country owes as much as it does to Sheridan. If Mr. Johnson is wise, he will pause ere he provokes a new contest with those who can both make and unmake Presidents.

The Necessity of an Attempt to Suppress Gambling.

Our sister city of New York has recently added to her useful societies one the avowed object of which is to suppress gambling. It is entitled "The Society for the Prevention of Gambling," and has taken an office and commenced work. It enters upon a field heretofore unoccupied by reformers. It has a vast work before it, a scope for its widest energies, and the amount of good it *may* accomplish is incalculable. Whether it will gain the good for which it was organized, and bring the dice and betting cards into such disrepute as to save thousands who may be lost if it does not interpose, depends in a very great degree on the manner in which it is conducted. But the effort is certainly a most praiseworthy one, and we hope to see its example followed in our own city. We have philanthropic citizens willing to do all they can to promote reforms and suppress evils, and here is a field unexplored, filled with great opportunities for good, and promising great results. We want to see it occupied.

There are two ways in which such a society can operate. The first, and the one on which we would have them chiefly rely, is giving publicity to the gambling hells, the location, exact number of their houses, the names of their keepers, and the names of *all who frequent them*. By this means we will accomplish the same end as though we had declared these particular houses in a state of blockade. All respectable men will be afraid and ashamed to visit them, dreading, with good cause, that their names will be published, and their standing forever ruined. By this means the best part of the gamblers, those who are most worth saving, would be kept away. There is nothing appeals so strongly to a man as the dread of social ostracism; and all that would be necessary to send the best merchant of our city out of the circles in which he moves, would be the publication of the fact that he risked his money in one of these dens of infamy.

The number of "respectable" citizens who frequent these places is not known to every one, but we have good reason, the best of reason, to believe that they are many. Gentlemen who would never visit such a place again, if they dreamed that it would be known, are the *habitués*, and all that is necessary to save them would be a threatened exposure. But to accomplish this would require a powerful organization. No such society could stand against the influence and the threats of the powerful band of gamblers—men who are possessed of wealth, which, as it is easily got, is readily spent, and who wield a political power which can only be overcome by the determined action of a body of influential citizens. If such men will use the powerful weapon of popular opinion, we can gain a salutary hold on the community of gamblers.

We mention this as the first method. The second, although powerful, is, we fear, beyond our reach. We refer to the legal prosecution of such as keep gambling houses. The difficulty of using this means does not consist in securing evidence. We can prove without an hour's delay that certain men keep gambling hells, that they have kept them for months; and this can be shown by the concurrent testimony of any number of witnesses. But there is a hitch in the legal proceedings, so that we cannot get a case up for trial. This difficulty is not peculiar to our own city, but is encountered also in New York. The report of the New York Society contains the following paragraph:—

"From the report of the counsel, Mr. Nathan Nesbit, it appears that nineteen complaints have been made, chiefly against policy offices, and that he had prepared the necessary affidavits upon which to have warrants issued. Mr. Nesbit also stated that the political influence of the gambling fraternity was so powerful that in some cases he feared that police justices would not do their duty in the matter and issue the necessary warrants, and stated that any apparent remissness on his part was to be ascribed rather to that fact than to any lack of energy in prosecuting cases after they passed into his hands. He also stated that he had applied during the past week for several warrants to a certain police justice, who, after an examination of the papers, declined issuing a warrant, upon some trivial pretense."

The case is the same here as there. Of the dozens of cases before aldermen in which the defendants are held to answer, do we ever hear of one getting into court? It does not happen twice a year that a case is called for trial, and when it is called the accused gets off on some technical ground. A few weeks since a most atrocious instance was brought before the Court of a man named Miller, and just as the conviction was certain, after a delay of nearly two years, the limitation by statute being on the eve of expiring, it was found he had not been named properly in the indictment, and the case fell. Why the day for trial was thus delayed until literally the eleventh hour, and why dozens of cases are never called up by the District Attorney, is something to us unknown. But without this weapon such a society, at reformatory work in our city, would be fully able to do much good and strike terror to evil-doers.

The Registration of Republican Voters.

WE observe that in most, and we presume the case is so in all, of the wards of the city, the registration of voters under the newly adopted rules of the Republican party is now going on. This registration is to determine the right of persons to vote at the primary meetings, and is intended as a check upon the fraudulent proceedings which have hitherto been too frequently characteristic of those gatherings. We would therefore urge upon every Republican the duty of having his name enrolled.

Our understanding of the new rules is that they preclude all except regularly registered voters from participating in the primary meetings. The object is to confine voting at these meetings to the *bona fide* members of the party. Every member of the party ought, therefore, to see to it that his name is registered. We do not know that it will ever be possible to induce the better classes of our citizens generally to attend and take a part in primary meetings. They acknowledge the duty, but they rarely or never perform it. The result is that the machinery of our political organizations, in both parties, is left too much to the management of the professional politicians and their retainers. The character of our nominations, as a whole, is declining year by year, until the community generally has become thoroughly disgusted with the entire machinery of party politics. The registration of party voters is an important step towards reform. If *honestly* and thoroughly carried out, it will go far towards making nominations conform more closely to the will of the people, and will help to break up the little cliques and rings that have hitherto exerted so much influence in primary meetings.

The People Watching.

THE Grand Jury is now in session, and we shall soon see whether Mr. William B. Mann intends to do his duty in the cases of Bill McMullin, Councilman Barnes, etc. The people are watching this matter with careful interest. It is the topic of conversation among the masses. They wish to see whether the law is one thing for little rogues and another for big ones—whether its meshes are small enough and tight enough to hold Aldermen and Councilmen as well as lesser violators of its mandates; whether, in short, we have any *law*, in the proper and noble sense of that term. It is easy to make or break a reputation just now, as Mr. Mann will find.

Rebel Triumph in Kentucky.

THE Rebels carried Kentucky yesterday, as was expected. The proceedings, of course, are a farce. The masses of the true Union citizens of that State are disfranchised, and have no voice in its affairs. In such a condition of things, the Rebels sweep the State. Kentucky is a good example of what calls itself Democracy in this country. That State is the *helot* of our country, drunken with prejudice, hatred of the Union, of liberty, and of all that makes America free and great. She is at once an example and a warning.

A SUGGESTION.—It is stated that the President has asked Secretary Stanton to resign. We think it would be much more appropriate for the President to resign. We know of no event that would be hailed with more general delight by good men of all parties, than the retirement of Andrew Johnson to the shades of private life.

Secretary Stanton.

WE do not think that Mr. Stanton will go out of the Cabinet. The President cannot turn him out without the consent of the Senate, and Mr. Stanton has the good of the country too much at heart to voluntarily abandon his post. During all the dark and perilous hours through which we have passed, when Andrew Johnson was denouncing the Congress of the United States as a body hanging on the verge of the Government, and was being hounded on by his wretched partisans to assume dictatorial powers, the country has been reassured by the fact that Edwin M. Stanton was Secretary of War. He cannot yet be spared. It would doubtless be gratifying to his own feelings to retire from his burdensome post of duty to private life; but the country demands that he should stay where he is. Not until Andrew Johnson has ceased to be President, either by impeachment and removal, or by the expiration of his term of office, will the people consent that Edwin M. Stanton shall leave his post.

CROPS IN THE GOLDEN STATE.—We have received a copy of the San Francisco *Market Review*, for July 10, a handsome octavo commercial paper, published every "steamer day," by H. Channing Beals, Esq., from which we make the following extract:—

"In reviewing the past harvest year of California, we remark at the outset that the receipts of wheat at this port warrant us in stating that the crop of 1866 was fully double that of any in our history. From tables carefully kept by us for a series of years, we propose to furnish in this paper full and reliable statistics of the flour and grain product, receipts, exports, etc. These details will be found, as has been our custom heretofore, under their respective heads; but for the sake of convenience and compactness, we will now give a brief resume of the whole year's business.

"The gross aggregate crop of Wheat raised in the State was equivalent to 12,000,000 of bushels. Of this amount we have exported in wheat 3,650,000 sacks; and in flour, reduced to wheat, the bulk of 1,500,000 sacks, leaving for our own consumption and distillation 1,800,000 sacks; for seed 350,000 sacks; stock on hand July 1st, 1867, 125,000 sacks of 100 lbs. each. This exhibit is gratifying, as going to show the great productiveness of our soil and climate, and foreshadowing somewhat our future ability when our State shall become more populous, and the thousands of wild uncultivated acres made subservient to the hand of the husbandmen. Our virgin soil is capable of producing per acre, thirty, forty, fifty, and even seventy bushels of wheat in the best favored localities of the State, though perhaps the average of the past would not exceed that of our lowest figures. A private grain circular prepared to our hand, and from which we copy, states that the large increase in the business indicated by the foregoing figures is the more gratifying, as it is due to no adventitious circumstances, but is the result of the actual progress of the agricultural interest of the State. The attention of the people of California has been called in so pointed a manner to the advantages of farming as a business, that large numbers who heretofore constituted a mere floating population of miners, wandering hither and thither with each succeeding report of 'rich diggings,' have now settled down to the less exciting but more permanently profitable occupation of cultivating the land; while of the new emigrants a fair proportion is also turning its attention to farming. With millions of acres of the most productive land lying unoccupied, and the reputation of our grain established, as it is, abroad, all we want is an increase of population to make California one of the most noted of the grain-exporting countries of the world.

"The United Kingdom and Eastern domestic ports have been our largest buyers of wheat and flour, with considerable shipments of barley to Australia, China, and New York; and of oats to Australia alone. Our exports to Mexico and the Central American States show a considerable increase; to British Columbia a serious decline, owing undoubtedly to the gradual impoverishment of that country from the decline in the yield of its placer mines. The shipments of wheat and flour to China the past eighteenth months did not prove altogether remunerative to shippers, and it is evident that unless prices with us rule extremely low, but little of our surplus will be wanted in that quarter. The barley, which, in our list of shipments thither, went almost exclusively to Japan, where it was sought for as food by the people of country during the recent scarcity in the southern part of the islands. Our business with South America presents some strange features, less than 100 sacks of barley having been shipped against nearly 90,000 the year previous. This is owing to the depression existing there in the guano and nitrate trades. On the other hand, our shipments of flour have very largely increased, nearly the whole of it going to Rio Janeiro. The business done with the East Indies, and the islands scattered throughout the Pacific, presents no very remarkable features, but shows a healthy, if moderate growth.

"Exports of both barley and oats have been, during the past year, on a very limited scale; neither do we see any probability of an extended shipping demand for the coming season, although of both the surplus crop is still large, and it is a question of some moment with us where we are to find a market for the same.

"The average price of flour for the past twelve months, standard brands, of city manufacture, was about $6·25 per bbl.; and for wheat, $1·75 per 100 lbs. The lowest prices reached were in September, when wheat sold at $1·45, and flour, $5@5·50; the highest in May, $2·10 for wheat, per 100 lbs., being paid for good shipping parcels; and for flour, $6·75@7 per bbl."

AN UNPOPULAR PRINCE.—Prince Charles of Roumania cannot have enjoyed his Moldavian tour very much. At Jassy the boyars declined to offer him a suitable residence, so that he was obliged to put up with very plebeian lodgings in the house of the Prefect; and as he passed through the villages the only cry that greeted him was that of "*Murim de foame*" (We are dying of hunger). An even more significant demonstration of public feeling was made at Reszi, where a memorial signed by six thousand Moldavians was presented to the Prince, begging that the union at present existing between the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia might be dissolved. Nor is the popular discontent confined to Moldavia. The Prince has lost much of his popularity at Bucharest, and even the German population of that town, who last year were his most enthusiastic supporters, are complaining bitterly of the refusal of the Government to grant them certain exceptional privileges they had hoped to obtain.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.—The Polish colony which, under General Tochmau's auspices, emigrated to this country and settled in Spottsylvania county, Va., is represented as being in a flourishing condition. The first year's labor, says the Fredericksburg *Herald*, has rendered them independent, so far as mere living is concerned. "With a good season and the smiles of Providence, they will commence laying up next year, and from a full supply of necessaries will go on acquiring home comforts." A considerable body of Southerners living near Natchitoches, La., are preparing to migrate to Honduras. The misfortunes attending the Mexican and Brazilian colonists would, one might think, deter others from leaving the South.

COAL AND IRON IN EUROPE.—The imports of Prussian and English coal into Belgium appear to have considerably increased this year; thus the deliveries of English coal attained a total of 39,000 tons to April 30, as compared with 5600 tons in the corresponding period of 1866. The Belgian iron trade does not present any material change; prices have, upon the whole, changed somewhat for the worse. The export of rails from Belgium in the first four months of this year amounted to 32,495 tons, showing an increase of 13,980 tons as compared with the corresponding period of 1866. The increase here disclosed was, however, attributable to the exceptionally large demand on Russian account; the general demand for Belgian rails appears to have fallen off this year. The East of France Railway Company is said to have given an important order for rails. The working of the iron minerals in the department of the Ille-et-Vilaine is increasing; considerable quantities are shipped as return freights to England. The stock of pig in the Moselle district is large, but it is not thought that it is increasing.

THE SULTAN IN ANOTHER SHOWER.—We do not remember reading of a *fete* day in England for years when it did not rain. Rain seems to be the normal condition of things in that unhappy isle. Lately they have been feting the Sultan. It rained all day at the naval review, and the next week, when the volunteer review was given, it rained again, just as the boys in red began to move. This volunteer review consisted of 22,000 soldiers, and of these 9000 were "regulars." The Sultan looked on with composure and gravity, and made but one remark during the two hours of rain. He asked the Prince of Wales if they were volunteers, and when told that they were not, he looked as if he thought he had been rained on without sufficient cause. The Sultan has set an example of sobriety to his entertainers. He drinks no liquor or wine. He eats sparingly, and goes to bed early.

SARCASM IN MONTANA.—Some would-be wit in Montana, who wants to be severe on the Lieutenant-General, has posted the following notice in the streets of Virginia City:—"Wanted, 30,000 grasshoppers, to enter the service of the United States, under General Sherman."

He would probably be a fitting agent to recruit such a corps, and if then appointed to its immediate command, could, no doubt, do more rapid leg service, especially in cases of retreat, than any of his own recruits. General Sherman should give him a trial.

CONSIDERATE BISMARK!—One of the Berlin papers asserts that Count Bismark refused to treat with the Prince of Waldeck for the purchase of that State, purely out of regard for the susceptibilities of France. If the bargain had been completed, it would have added six hundred and eighty-six men to the Prussian army.

COURT MARTIAL IN BUFFALO.

Trial of Artillerymen for Parading with Fenians—Reported Punishment of Eighteen Months Imprisonment Allotted.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 5.—The court martial convened at Fort Porter for trying seventeen of the privates of Battery M, 4th Artillery, for parading with the Fenians at their late picnic, was concluded to-day. I learn that fifteen of the prisoners have been found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months at the Albany jail; the others are to receive a reprimand from the commanding officer. The findings of the Court were forwarded to Washington to-day by General Barry for the approval of the Secretary of War.

Crime in Fairfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, August 5.—About five weeks ago, the little daughter of Joseph Kreisley, of Fairfield, Ohio, was ——— by an unknown party, then strangled to death, and the body left in the stable of Arthur Johnson, of the same place. Last week a son of Mr. Johnson confessed that he was the perpetrator of the crime, but denied any intention of murdering the little creature. The citizens of Fairfield were about to lynch the culprit, when his friends gave bail and spirited him away.

Prospect of Another Fight Between Ed. Seward and Dan. Fogerty.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 5.—Ed. Seward, the young pugilist, who was defeated by Dan. Fogerty on the 9th of July through a foul blow, but who was in a fair way of whipping his opponent but for the sudden stoppage of the fight, hearing that Fogerty claims that he fairly whipped him, has challenged him (Fogerty) to another battle, offering to bet $1000 to $500 that he (Seward) can defeat him.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NINTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF the UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NINTH WARD, held at their hall, MERRICK and MARKET Streets, on August 5, 1867, the Association adopted the supplementary rules as agreed upon by the City Executive Committee, and the following places were selected for conducting the enrolment:—

First Division—S. E. corner of Eighth and Filbert streets.
Second Division—Newland's, No. 52 N. Ninth street.
Third Division—S. W. corner of Eleventh and Filbert streets.
Fourth Division—No. 1323 Market street.
Fifth Division—No. 18 S. Broad street.
Sixth Division—No. 1619 Market street.
Seventh Division—No. 1911 Market street.
Eighth Division—No. 2129 Market street.

The enrolling officers will be in attendance at the above places between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August.

By order of the Association
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President.
JOHN L. HILL, DAVID BEITLER, } Secretaries.
8 6 3t*

THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. 8 5 5t*

NINTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH WARD.—The officers to conduct the registration of the Republican voters will sit for that purpose at the usual place of voting, NORTH Street, west of Eighteenth, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, and 8th inst.

Every Republican voter in the Division is required to have his name registered, or be debarred the privilege of voting at the Delegate election. 8 6 3t

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 6W Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.

Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.

Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
8 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2455 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.

By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 319 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [1t*] F. R. STEEL, Secretary.

WHY IS DYSPEPSIA SO GENERAL? Simply because it is neglected or maltreated. Strike directly at the cause. Remove the acrid humors which engender it, from the stomach and bowels, with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, and indigestion, with all its painful concomitants, is cured. 8 5uthsth4p
SOLD BY EVERY DRUGGIST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses, and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the Chest, as Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 8 6 tuths 4t

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward.
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party. [7 23 1m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 2m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms,
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. [3 2 4p

PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—Has been in use but a short time. Is of the most popular make and excellent tone. May be examined at
8 6 2t* No. 1533 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the
ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 3 2 stuth4p

SPEER'S PURE WINES.

CALIFORNIA PORT AND SHERRY,
SAMBURG,
PORT,
LA DELICAT, AND
LA PURISSIMA WINES,

These Wines we recommend to the public as positively pure. They are known to be such, and well worth the notice of all who use Wines. The first three for communion purposes; the fourth for ladies' or invalids' use; the last as a fine Sauterne or Dinner Wine.

For sale by the package, bottle, or gallon, by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
3 2 tutharp J. G. FULLER.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 843 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, IN THE 6 o'clock train from New York, a small leather bag. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at
8 6 2t No. 112 and 114 S. THIRD Street.

EXCURSIONS.

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESDAY, August 6, 1867, leaving VINE STREET WHARF, 6 o'clock A. M., COOPER'S POINT 6 30 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 6 45 A. M.

FARE for the round trip, $1·25.

Children over five, and under twelve, 65 cents.

Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Cooper's Point on the morning of the Excursion, on the cars, and of the Agents of the above-named stations.

The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage.
8 2 5t* WILLIAM PLUM.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour 6 1 3m4p*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

J. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street. 8 6 6t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.

On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 6 45 A. M. and 3 45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6 45 A. M. and 12 45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 6 8 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA LANAX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents

For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22 1f L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Terresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
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PERFECTLY DRY.
ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.
MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.
EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

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FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.
BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,
SECOND-HAND SAFES.
SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuths3m
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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would call the attention of the trade, as well as the public, to the large and superior stock of
STERLING SILVER AND PLATED-WARE
To be found at their manufactory,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, and at the Warerooms, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

These goods are all of their own manufacture. As Mr. SMYTH is a practical workman, their PLATED and SILVER-WARE is superior to any in the market.

Having furnished some of the largest hotels in the country when he was the practical partner of the late firm known as Mead & Smyth, the goods can be seen in daily use, and will recommend themselves, at the following hotels:—
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Although we keep constantly on hand a large and varied stock of the above goods, when desired they may be made to order of any given pattern, at short notice. SMYTH & ADAIR,
6 27 thstu3mrp] Manufactory, No. 35 S. THIRD St.
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EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
KISSINGEN,
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These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of
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Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.
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WILL REMOVE HIS MUSIC STORE
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REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
8 6 tuths6w President.

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BURNA'S, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
8 2 6t*] A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

CAPE MAY.—ANOTHER GRAND BALL for Children, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, at the COLUMBIA HOUSE. 8 5 3t

MANILLA CIGARS.—100,000 NO. 2. For sale by
8 3 3t* A. MERINO,
No. 149 S. FRONT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

A MAN ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE IN THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION BY CUTTING HIS THROAT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Reserve Officer Jones arrested, at Front and Walnut street, a man who was in an intoxicated state. He was taken to the Central Police Station, and after being searched, was placed in a cell for safe keeping. He gave the name of Michael Phillips, and said he was forty years of age.

This morning, about a quarter of 9 o'clock, the city van arrived at the Station, and Officer Reeder entered the cell for the purpose of bringing Phillips out. The officer hailed to him to get up, but he gave no answer. Reeder then went over to him, and as he approached he saw something on the floor, but it being very dark, he was unable to distinguish what it was. Phillips then commenced to get up very slowly, but as soon as he gained his feet he staggered back, and sat down on the edge of a bench.

Reeder then discovered that his throat was cut, and that he had placed his cuff against the wound as if to stop the flow of blood. Assistance was called in, the man was removed into the hallway, and Doctors Brooks and Gutherie, of the Dispensary, were called in and made an examination of the wound. The larynx, through which the food passes, was found to be entirely severed, and the windpipe was considerably cut, as were several smaller vessels. The wound was dressed, and he was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Upon searching the cell the razor and case, which he had concealed around his neck by a string, and hence was not discovered when he was searched, was found in the sink by Reserve Officer Dawson. A report was current that Phillips is a Catholic priest.

THE OLD SLATE-ROOF HOUSE exists but in memory. And although the ancient building itself is no more of this earth, yet by the action of one of our citizens its appearance as it was and used to be, remains. Samuel Croft, Esq., who has gathered together many antiquities illustrative of the times and progress of this city, who has become in fact an amateur *virtuoso* in collecting relics of interest, has had pictures taken of old landmarks and places which time and man have now effaced, and which were, during the embryo days of this Commonwealth, places of prominence. The Penn Mansion, or Old Slate-roof House—so called from the fact that it was the first house with a slate roof erected here—has its similitude preserved, since fine photographs have been taken from the original painting of the old land-mark, by Vernon Fletcher, for Samuel Croft, Esq. The collecting of interesting relics of days gone by, when Philadelphia was in its infancy, is a worthy enterprise, that can afford great pleasure, comprising as it does an individual historical society.

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.—We publish below a communication which speaks for itself, of the fastest time ever made from this city to Atlanta, Georgia:—

"ATLANTA, Georgia, July 19, 1867.—We beg to state that on last Saturday, the 13th instant, we had a lot of goods shipped from Philadelphia per steamship Wyoming, via Savannah, care of the railroad agent at that place, and they reached here on Thursday morning, 18th instant, and were in our store by 10 o'clock of that day. Respectfully,

"TURPIN & KING."

The goods mentioned were shipped via the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Fast Freight Line, of which H. L. James is General Agent, and Charles E. Dilks, Freight and Passenger Agent, office No. 314 South Delaware avenue.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF, LARCENY, AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Michael Daily and John Nichols went into a lager beer saloon at Mascher and Thompson streets, last evening. For a time they were engaged in an interesting game of cards. The proprietor stepped up stairs, when Daily and Nichols stopped their game, went behind the counter, seized the preizels, cakes, etc., and turning on the spiggots of the beer casks, allowed their contents to dilute the floor. The owner, coming down, caught them, but was assaulted, knocked down, and the depredators made off with themselves and stolen edibles. They were arrested, and held by Alderman Shoemaker, in default of $1000 bail each, to answer.

NEGLECTED TO RETURN A HORSE AND WAGON.—This morning, at 1 o'clock, Patrick Fox was arrested at Mascher and Thompson streets, for the larceny of a horse and wagon. It is alleged that some time since he hired the "turn-out," and neglected to return it or give a satisfactory account of the same. The wagon was found, broken and dilapidated, at the toll-gate, and the horse was stalled in a livery stable on Eleventh street. Alderman Shoemaker committed Fox in default of $1000 bail.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. George Myers, aged forty-five, was seriously injured by being run over by some vehicle in Coopersville. He was taken to his residence, at Howard and Huntington streets.

Christian Kimmerly, a German, while painting the third-story shutters of a dwelling in the Twenty-fifth Ward, fell from his perch and was severely injured. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—About 3 o'clock yesterday Officer Quackenbush arrested two young men, giving the names of William McAndrews and John Dean, in Wolbert's auction store, on Market street, above Second. The former was caught with his hand in a gentleman's pocket. The latter was arrested upon suspicion. The parties will have a hearing at 2 o'clock to-day.

THE MEAD STREET WHARF DISASTER—CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION—At noon Coroner Daniels was to have continued his investigation into the recent wharf disaster on the Delaware, but from the unavoidable absence of a juror and some of the witnesses, the inquest was postponed until 10 A.M. on Thursday.

FOUND DEAD.—An unknown white woman, aged about thirty years, was found in an outhouse at York road and Nicetown lane, last evening. She is five feet high, has black hair, and had on a red and white calico dress and old laced shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

LARCENY OF TWELVE DOLLARS.—Catharine Richardson was arrested last night at "Eaken" place, near Ninth and Locust streets, for the alleged larceny of twelve dollars from a gentleman. She was committed by Alderman Swift to answer.

FALSE PRETENSE.—John Stott was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Allen for an alleged misrepresentation in a business transaction. He was held by the magistrate to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS.—*Just proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one. Selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Here's way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—LIVER COMPLAINT.—The insidious and destructive effects of "blue pill" on the system as a specific for this disease are now entirely superseded by the use of these mild, antiseptic, and vegetable remedies. They not only eradicate all traces of this complaint, but give vitality to the exhausted functions, vigor to the impaired constitution, and energy to the emaciated invalid. For indigestion, biliousness, heartburn, etc., they are the only safe cure. Sold by all Druggists.

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT, say that the Clothing purchased at Charles Stokes & Co's., under the Continental, is the cheapest, *because the best*, of any clothing they ever possessed. All can ascertain this fact at a very small expense by purchasing as above.

BEDDING.—
Fine Bedding, of all descriptions.
Spring Mattresses.
Hair Mattresses.
Moss and Husk Mattresses.
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Made to order by W. HENRY PATTEN,
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A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—The lovers of fine Confections will find a superb assortment at George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street. He has also a fine display of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Almonds, etc. Call on Jenkins!

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

EVERY DOLLAR invested in aid of the Riverside Institute not only secures in return more than its value, but also aids in establishing just such a home as is needed for the thousands of poor and distressed orphans of our deceased soldiers and sailors. The Washington Library Company, under whose auspices funds for this purpose are being raised, have, in accordance with the charter granted them by the Legislature, presented a plan, which, upon examination, must meet the approval and hearty indorsement of every one. Stock at one dollar per share is sold, each share or shares being accompanied by a finely executed steel plate engraving, which at retail could not be purchased for less than half as much again as is paid for the stock. In addition to this, $300,000 worth of presents are to be distributed among the stockholders. Every share of stock sold, besides being accompanied with the engraving, guarantees one of these presents, a number of which are worth, of themselves, quite fortunes. The many well-known and prominent citizens who have allowed their names to be used in connection with this praiseworthy effort of the Washington Library Company, should be a sufficient guarantee to all that every pledge and promise made will be strictly carried out. All are invited to visit the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and inquire for themselves.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A WORD to the wise is sufficient. If you are hungry, and want an excellent dinner for a very moderate price, just step in to Morse's Dining Rooms, Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

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The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
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MARRIED.

RITTER—SMITH.—On the 1st instant, by Rev. Dr. Smiley, S. S. RITTER to Mrs. M. C. SMITH, both of this city.

HANSON—SAYLOR.—August 4, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by the Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOSEPH M. HANSON, Jr., to Miss SUSANNAH, daughter of the late Nathan Saylor, both of Manayunk.

DIED.

AYRES.—On the evening of the 4th instant, Mrs. AMANDA MELVINA AYRES, in the 54th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, and the Sylvania Council, No. 18, U. D. of A., and the Star Beam Tent, No. 3, Daughters of the Forest, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3948 Market street, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BAKER.—On the 3d instant, ANN, widow of the late George N. Baker.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 532 Marshall street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

BELL.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, BENJAMIN BELL.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 521 S. Twelfth street. To proceed to Bethel Church, and thence to the Lebanon Cemetery.

BROWN.—On the 4th instant, MARY JANE, daughter of John and Jane Brown, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 513 N. Twenty-fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah.

BURTON.—On the 4th instant, Dr. JOHN BURTON, in the 83d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 648 N. Eleventh street, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

CARDEN.—On the 5th instant, JAMES CARDEN, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4127 Main street, Manayunk, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at St. John's Church.

FITZPATRICK.—On the 4th instant, JAMES FITZPATRICK, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Mary Fitzpatrick, No. 1433 Mervine street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

HIENERWALD.—August 4, ROSA JANE, only daughter of Louis and Mary Hienerwald, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 221 Buck street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—On the 4th instant, MARY KNIGHT, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Stockman, No. 1840 N. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

LELAR.—On the morning of the 5th instant, after a short illness, Captain ROBERT G. LELAR, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Fifth and Clinton streets, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

MARKS.—On the 3d instant, BABETH MARKS, aged 50 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 Brown street, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MORRIS.—On the 3d instant, JEHU MORRIS, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 161 Poplar street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Second Baptist Church Burial Ground, New Market street.

SEXTON.—On Monday, the 5th instant, JANE DICKSON, wife of W. H. Sexton, in her 39th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 543 N. Twenty-second street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

IF YOU WANT PEAS OR LIMA BEANS shelled as fast as seven persons can do them by hand, buy one of the patent Sheiling Machines. Dealers supplied at factory rates by the agents,
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First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

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4 11 6mSp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

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Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy,
No. 436 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 15 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

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Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
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THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.
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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
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Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
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NO CURE NO PAY.
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SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
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The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
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Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
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Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Cleaver knew Surratt, and he cannot be mistaken; either he told the truth or he committed willful perjury. He could not be mistaken. Now, how did the Government get hold of this testimony? He did not give it willingly. He gave a reason on the stand that he was inclined to shield Surratt. Cleaver was an Englishman, and an enemy of this Government, and he wanted to shield Surratt.

He would never have told this unless Conover had told on him. The subject was forced out of Cleaver, much against his will, by Mr. Ashley, a member of Congress and a member of the Judiciary Committee. (Mr. Pierrepont here read further from Cleaver's testimony.) Cleaver gave this information in confidence to his fellow-prisoner Conover, and Conover told it to Ashley. He was a friend of Surratt, and did not seek to implicate him. Referring to Mr. Reed's testimony, Mr. Pierrepont said that Reed said he was as sure of seeing Surratt as he was of standing on the witness-stand.

Mr. Merrick asked where that testimony was found?

Mr. Pierrepont said Reed had testified to it, and it is here (taking up a book of the conspiracy trial).

Mr. Merrick—No there, sir. You must speak of the testimony in this case.

Judge Fisher said Mr. Pierrepont could speak of anything brought out on this trial.

Mr. Pierrepont then contended that Reed's testimony was plain and to the point, and must be believed, and he then referred to the testimony of H. W. Vanderpool, who, he said, was a member of the "Lone Star" Club, of which Booth was also a member, and he had an opportunity of knowing Booth. He swears to seeing Booth and the prisoner together in the concert saloon on the afternoon of the day of the assassination.

He does not say there was a performance going on then. He simply says he saw one woman dancing. He could not be mistaken, and he was positive he saw Surratt. Now how did they attempt to discredit Vanderpool? Did they do it by showing he did not go to the concert hall, or that he did not go to the paymaster's office? Not at all. But they attempt to discredit him, by showing there was no performance at a place called "Metropolitan Hall," on D street?

Nothing was said about D street, or about an afternoon performance. They asked about all the halls on the north side of the avenue and on D street, but they did not say a word about that Teutonia Hall, which is on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. Vanderpool said it was along there some place, but he could not recollect the name. Teutonia Hall is the only one on Pennsylvania avenue, and it was there Vanderpool went, and there he saw Surratt. A witness called by the defense themselves says that there was a rehearsal at Teutonia Hall, and that there were round tables there, and in this Vanderpool was corroborated.

Mr. Pierrepont then referred to the testimony of John Lee, who swears he recognized Surratt on April 14th, and he says Surratt had then no goatee. This is in harmony with Wood's testimony, and there is no testimony here that is not in harmony with all other testimony, because it is all true. Again, Grillo swears to seeing Surratt. He is not positive about it, but thinks the prisoner is the man. He had walked up to Willard's with Harold, and there saw Surratt.

The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, August 6.—Additional election returns confirm the previous reports of a large Democratic majority.

An election was held for Congressman in the Third District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise. It resulted in the choice of J. S. Galloway, Democrat, by an almost unanimous vote.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅝; Reading, 105¾; Canton Company, 49⅛; Erie, 70; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105¾; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 105; Illinois Central, 109¾; Cumberland preferred, 36½; Virginia 6s, 50; Missouri 6s, 103½; Hudson River, 119⅜; Five-twenties, 1862, 112⅝; do. of 1864, 110; do. of 1865, 110½; do. new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven thirties, first issue, 107⅛. Money, 5 per cent. Sterling exchange, 109⅝@110⅝. Gold, 140⅞.

NEW YORK, August 6.—Cotton is dull and quiet, but firm, at 28⅞@29c.; Flour steady, 9600 bbls. sold; Southern lower, sales at $11·50@15 for common to choice. Wheat dull, and 2@3c. lower; Corn active and excited, with an advance of 2@3c.; 247,000 bushels sold; mixed Western $1·07@1·10; Oats unchanged; Provisions quiet and steady; new Mess Pork, 22·@22·05. Whisky dull.

RETURNED.—The Delaware Yacht Club, numbering ten men, which left this port on the 20th day of July, returned on Saturday last, after an absence of two weeks, during which time Atlantic City, Cape May, Brigantine Beach, and many other seaport towns were visited. The trip was a most delightful one, and the reception they met with, at the different places, was of the most flattering character.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmSm

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 6 smw 3mp Philadelphia.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
wsSm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Coleman testifies that on the afternoon of April 14 he saw Booth in conversation with a man who he thinks was the prisoner at the bar. Taltanil's testimony was here read. This testimony, Mr. Pierrepont contended, confirmed Sergeant Dye's testimony relative to the lights in front of the theatre. The testimony of Susan Jackson was then referred to, and Mr. Pierrepont argues that simple minded people were more apt to tell the truth and to give a clear statement than the more educated, and it was well known that a plain, simple story cannot be embarrassed by any cross-examination. Susan Jackson's testimony was here read.

Susan says that on the Friday of the assassination she took some of John Surratt's clothes to wash, and she is corroborated by Hollahan, who afterwards found Surratt's clothes, cleanly washed, on the bed. Did this woman make up this story about the clothes, or did counsel tell her to thus testify? No, but it dropped from her plain and simple, as all truth drops out. She then saw John Surratt, and had a conversation as to who he looked like. It occurred on April 14, and not upon April 2, as the counsel for defence attempted to show. It was in proof that on April 2 Surratt left the house before 7 o'clock, and did not return that night, and the time Susan Jackson testifies was at 9 o'clock.

Surratt left on April 2, and he returned on April 14. When asked if she was examined elsewhere, Susan Jackson said she was, and it was attempted to show that she had been examined, and the counsel for the defense would not permit it to be brought out. The witness is positive it was the Friday night Mrs. Surratt came from the country, and the night of the assassination that she saw Surratt. In all the cross-examination she insisted upon the same thing, and she could not be embarrassed in telling her simple story.

There were persons in that house on Friday night who knew whether Surratt was here or not, and why were they not put upon the stand? But this testimony is not at all as to Surratt's presence here, for Mr. Halston, a clerk in the Land Office, saw him in front of Ford's Theatre, and this brings us to the testimony of Sergeant Dye. He was one of the earliest witnesses in this case, and yet he has not been impeached. It is true something was said about his passing counterfeit money. He did not know whether the counterfeits of the white record, he hoped they did not, but he had the record, which shows that the charge against Dye was erroneous, and that it was dismissed by the Prosecuting Attorney of Philadelphia as soon as he heard the circumstances.

Here is that record (holding up a paper) and here is the very man who preferred the charge against Dye. He hoped the counsel for the defense did not know of this record, or they would not have done such injustice as had been done to this brave soldier.

Mr. Merrick said they had not seen the record.

Mr. Pierrepont said he knew they had not.

Mr. Merrick said that when he said the defense would impeach Dye, that record was not in existence, and the District Attorney of Philadelphia had never dismissed the case.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 6

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 5-20s '65.....reg.....109⅝
$500 U S 7-30s.....c.....107⅜
$500 do.....Jy.....107⅜
$1000 City 6s, New.....105
$2000 do. New.2d.....106⅛
$1000 do. New.....106⅛
$2000 do. New.....106⅛
$5000 Sus & E 7s.....bs.....100
5 sh Morris Cl Pf.....55.....113
5 sh Penna R.....53½
100 sh Read R.....b30.....52⅛
100 do.....b30.....53
15 sh Elmira Pf.....43
20 sh Leh N stk.....33.....46

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 U S 7-30s.....Jy.....107⅜
$1400 City 6s, New.....105
2 sh Cam & A.....85
wn.125⅜
6 do.....85
wn.125⅜
15 sh Com'l Bk.....63⅛
9 sh Union Bk.....63⅛
200 sh New Creek.....¾
23 sh Penna R.....85.....53¼
400 sh Read R.....bs.....52⅞
100 do.....53⅛
1 0 do.....s30.....53⅜
100 do.....s30.....52⅝
10 do.....85
wn.....53

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.
Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods
Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.
Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.
Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.
Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

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NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
1 11smrp PHILADELPHIA.

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WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
[No. 336 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 6—Noon.—Consols, 94½; 5-20s, 73; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, 44; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

FRANKFORT, August 6.—U. S. 5-20s, 76 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, August 6—Noon.—Cotton dull; sales of 8000 bales; Uplands, 10½d.; Orleans, 10½d. The weather is unfavorable for the crops, and breadstuffs are firmer. Wheat, 13s. 8d. Corn, 37s. 6d. Lard, 49s. 9d. Fine Rosin, 17s. Tallow, 44s. 9d. Petroleum—1s. 5d. for refined. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Sperm Oil, £115.

QUEENSTOWN, August 6.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York July 27, arrived here to-day.

LONDONDERRY, August 6.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec July 24, arrived here to-day.

ANSWERP, August 6.—Petroleum is flat, and nominally 43 francs.

LONDON, August 6—2 P. M.—The heavy rains prevailing throughout England have stiffened breadstuffs. Corn is 37s. 9d. California Wheat, 13s. 10d. Peas, 42s. 6d. Tallow, 45s. Bacon, 43s. 9d. Lard, 50s. 3d. Other articles are unchanged.

The Indian War.

ST. LOUIS, August 6.—The *Republican's* special, dated Fort Hays, July 3, says that Captain Ames, with fifty men, who went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered the nine men the day before, and stole the stage stock, caught the savages on the Sabine river, and fought them eight hours. The Indians were 700 strong, and had two white men for leaders, evidently deserters. We lost one man killed, and Captain Ames was wounded. Seven savages were slain, but the balance of the Indians escaped with the stolen stock. They were all armed with rifles, and used no arrows.

Two large bodies of Indians appeared near Fort Hays this morning. There is hardly a corporal's guard of troops in the country, and the Government will have to take some action or give up the plains entirely. A sergeant and thirty men who went out to reinforce Captain Ames yesterday, are still absent, and much uneasiness is felt about them. Another account says that Captain Ames found the Indians too strong, and fell back to the fort with six or seven men wounded.

It is reported that Fort Wallace will be abandoned unless more troops are sent there.

The cholera has abated at Fort Hacker and vicinity, but Lieutenant-Colonel Gill, whose wife died some days before, died on the 20th of July, near Fort Lyon, of cholera. Dr. A. M. Squires, United States Army, serving with the Kansas Battalion, died of cholera, near Fort Larned, on the 29th ultimo, and Mrs. May Douglass died at Fort Dodge, of the same disease, on the 2d instant.

The death of Captain Bloodgood, previously reported, is not yet confirmed.

General S

INNER LIFE OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is half-past three o'clock; and as the House, when fairly at work, in the middle of the session, meets precisely at four, it is necessary, in order to witness the entrance of "Mr. Speaker," and other formalities which are a part of the evening's proceedings of this great national council, that we take our stand in the outer or "strangers'" lobby, where there are already assembled the numerous parliamentary agents, clerks, and other functionaries interested in the "private business" of the House: some to canvass members for their support of private bills—others to influence their opposition to such measures.

Precisely at ten minutes of four, a voice is heard from the corridor leading to the Speaker's room, announcing the approach of "Mr. Speaker." The inspector of police, who stands where the corridor enters the lobby, cries out, "Hats off, strangers!" and every man is immediately uncovered. The doors of the House are then thrown open, and, preceded by a messenger of the House in full dress, with his silver-gilt badge suspended from his neck, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, in court costume, with the massive mace on his shoulder, "Mr. Speaker" in his robes, and accompanied by his chaplain, is seen approaching, his sweeping train being borne by another messenger in full court livery. On the Speaker's approach to the door, the principal doorkeeper proceeds to the door and cries out, "Mr. Speaker," whereupon the members present at once fall into their respective places, and, standing uncovered, reverently bow as that functionary passes.

On his entrance into the House, "Mr. Speaker" does not at once take the chair, but stands at the table while the Chaplain reads the prayers. When prayers commence, the doors of the House are closed, and the doorkeeper announces that "Mr. Speaker is at prayers," and at the same time rings a bell, or rather sets going a machine which causes a simultaneous ringing of bells in all parts of the House where members are likely to be. In about seven minutes "prayers are over," which fact is formally announced by the doorkeeper, and the bells are again set in motion. The doors of the House are then opened, and as soon as "Mr. Speaker" has ascertained that the requisite "forty" members are in the House, he takes the chair. The doorkeeper then calls out, "Mr. Speaker is in the chair," and the order of business for the night begins. It sometimes happens that, when the hand of the clock points to four, there are not forty members present. In this case the Speaker at once adjourns the House. This never, however, occurs on Government nights, or when Government wants "to make a House;" for on these nights the "Whips" always take care to secure the attendance of the requisite number.

The circumstances under which failures "to make a House" occur are generally these:—It is a public night, which means that motions of private members take precedence—there is nothing important on the paper; on the contrary, there are several notices of motions put there by members of no standing in the House, which it is known will lead to nothing but hours of dreary talk. Of course, as the Government is not interested, its agents will not "make a House;" and when those who have not sufficient influence to *secure* the attendance of forty members—and the members generally are not disposed to waste a night watching proceedings which they care nothing about, and which they know will be perfectly fruitless—it often happens that out of the 658 members, it is impossible to get forty to attend. Indeed, sometimes we have known an active canvass to *keep* members away; and it is no uncommon thing to see a hundred members in the lobby, when it is found impossible to get thirty in the House. The failure to make a House is often a severe disappointment and mortification to those members who have motions set down. Fancy a man spending weeks in poring over Blue-Books, extracting their contents, elaborating his speech, and then hurrying down to the House on the great important day, full of his subject, he finds the doors shut, and learns from the solitary policeman who paces the lobby that there is "no House."

The "count out" is another favorite and not uncommon mode of getting rid of a dreary speaker and a disagreeable subject. It generally takes place between the hours of seven and eight, and is managed in this wise:—The time we will suppose is half-past seven. The honorable member for —— has been up for an hour, and the wearisome tide of talk shows no sign of exhaustion. Most of the members have gone to dinner at their respective clubs, or at the dining-room of the House; and now there are not more than forty-five or fifty members present. There is a general disposition to get rid of the speaker and his motion. The Government will be saved the trouble of reply, which, by-the-way, is sometimes very convenient. The young members want, perhaps, to go to the opera—the old members will be glad of a night's rest, and all see that a holiday may be secured without any injury to the State.

The first symptom of "a count" is the congregation of a dozen or twenty members in the inner lobby, anxiously peering through the glass doors. Some knowing hand slides in, and, sliding up to different members in the House, tells them what is a-foot, and then glides out again. Presently others are seen quietly leaving, one by one, without any apparent concert. Some member then goes to the back of the Speaker's chair and counts the members present. There are just forty, with "Mr. Speaker." There are too many for the count to be attempted, as others may drop in. Another leaves, and then another, and so on, until there are only thirty-two or thirty-three left. The member behind the chair then comes forward and calls "Mr. Speaker's" attention to the fact that there are not forty members present. The orator drops down in the midst of his harangue; the clerk of the table turns a three-minute sand-glass, the doorkeeper rings his bell; and when the sand in the glass is run out, "Mr. Speaker" proceeds to count the members, and then, if forty be not present, he declares the House adjourned. It sometimes happens that counts are attempted and fail. Perhaps the hon. member has made an arrangement with certain members who have gone to dine, to watch for the ringing of the bell, and to hurry back to keep the House, thinking that there is a division. This latter circumstance, however, does not often happen, as those who are trying to "work the oracle" station themselves at the doors, to intercept such members and any others who may be ignorant of what is up, and to prevent them from entering.

Some curious scenes occur before the doors on the occasion of a "count." A grave old gentleman is, perhaps, seen coming up the stairs, who, it is known, never sanctions a "count," and whose presence will "make" the House. He has not heard of the attempt, and moves along all unconscious of what is going on, and then a colloquy of this sort ensues:—"I say, B., here is old C. coming; you must go and stop him." "Oh, never mind *him;* I'll keep him in chat." And B. starts off as if he were going home, and, meeting C., of course must stop to speak to an old acquaintance. "Ah, my worthy old friend, how are you? What! the gout again?" This is enough. Get an old gentleman on the subject of his ailings, and he is quite safe for a much longer time than three minutes. While they are talking, the doorkeeper rings the bell and shouts out, "Who goes home?" and the old gentleman finds the "House is up," and, perhaps, suspects that he has been "sold." The cry of the doorkeeper, "Who goes home?" and which he always shouts out when the House rises, is said to mean, "Who goes home with the Speaker to protect him?" and has descended down from those troublous times when it was not safe for "Mr. Speaker" to go home alone. We have said that the doorkeeper always utters this cry when the House adjourns; but one exception to the rule recurs to us, and probably it may be considered the only one for ages. During the session of 1855, the House had, for the first time in its history, a Deputy Speaker. This was in accordance with a resolution of the House, passed about four years previously; and on this occasion it was ruled that, as there was no Speaker to go home, the usual summons should not be made. In connection with this new arrangement concerning the business of the House may be mentioned a singular fact. The resolution was originally proposed by Sir R. H. Inglis, and is called "Inglis' Resolution," and it is a somewhat singular coincidence that it was acted upon, for the first time, on the day that the baronet's death was announced in the *Times*.

There is another curious ceremony which is occasionally seen at the House, and, as it once led to a laughable scene, it is worthy of notice. When her Majesty gives her assent to bills, either in person or by commission, "Mr. Speaker" is summoned to the House of Peers. The summoning officer is "the Usher of the Black Rod," who, in full court-dress, marches in grand state, with the black rod on his shoulder, to the door of the House of Commons. On his approach the door is locked by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and to gain admission the usher has to knock three times, which he does with grave solemnity. The door is then thrown open; the doorkeeper walks to the bar and shouts "Black Rod," and the usher, accompanied by the sergeant with the mace on his shoulder, marches up to the table of the House, both bowing as they advance. At the table, the usher holds his rod upright, delivers his summons, and then, still accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, backs out of the House, stopping at every three or four steps to bow. Having arrived at the door, he turns round, and, followed by "Mr. Speaker," proceeds to the House of Peers. There "Mr. Speaker" hears the Royal assent given, and then, in due state, marches back to the House of Commons. When the Black Rod leaves the House of Commons, the doorkeeper calls out, "Make way for Black Rod;" and then, on the approach of the Speaker, "Make way for 'Mr. Speaker.'"

On the night alluded to, when "Black Rod" arrived, Lord Palmerston was answering Mr. Disraeli, and was speaking in a more impassioned manner than usual. The House was crowded in every part. All was silent as the grave, excepting the noble Lord, who had just said, "Is this the party ——?" when, before the sentence could be finished, the doorkeeper started forward and shouted out, "Black Rod." The noble Lord dropped as if he had been shot, and laughter, long and loud, now sinking and now rising again in a fresh peal, rang through the House. At first the noble Lord seemed completely stunned, but he soon recovered, and joined in the laughter as heartily as any one, and even "Mr. Speaker" could hardly draw down his risible muscles to a due tension, as the Black Rod marched up the House.

When her Majesty gives her assent in person, her concurrence is previously communicated to the clerk-assistant, who reads the titles of the bills, on which the royal assent is signified by a gentle inclination. If it be a bill of supply, the clerk pronounces in audible tone:—"*La reigne remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur bénévolence, et ansi le veult*" ("The Queen thanks her good subjects, accepts their benevolence, and answers, 'Be it so.'") To other public bills the form of assent is, "*La reigne le veult*" ("The Queen wills it so.") To private bills, "*Soi fait comme il est désiré* ("Be it as prayed.") She holds the prerogative of refusing her assent to laws passed by both Houses, but this right has not been exercised by any sovereign since the refusal of Queen Anne to sanction the Scotch Militia bill, in the year 1707.

When her Majesty opens Parliament, she goes in state to the House of Lords, and takes her seat upon the throne. The Commons are then summoned, and such members as please attend, with "Mr. Speaker" at the bar. The royal speech, prepared beforehand by the Ministry, is handed to the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, and read by her; after which, her Majesty retiring, the business of the session commences. The Commons return to their department, and, by way of form, read some bill to keep up their privilege of not giving priority to the royal speech. Two members appointed by Government then move and second "the address" in either House, thanking her Majesty for her "gracious" speech, and each appoints a delegation to present it. In former days the debate upon the address was often very vehemently contested, and "amendments" or alterations, implying a refusal to accept the intended policy of the Ministry, were frequently proposed; but of late, although the leaders of the Opposition in each House usually criticize closely the topics contained in or omitted from the speech, the address is generally passed without further opposition. When Parliament is opened by Commission, the royal speech is read by one of the Commission, and the address passed in like manner.

There are other ceremonies and customs which might be described, but let those to which we have referred suffice. All such formulas no doubt appear trifling, and unsuitable to this practical age and country. They, however, can do no harm, and are, at all events, interesting memorials of other times.

But, while the simple usages described may, perhaps, be tolerated as harmless, the red-tape and circumlocution system practised not only in the governmental departments, but in every public office—civil and military—is much to be deplored. True, Red-tape, Routine & Co. do not confine their operations to monarchical institutions, as we have had sufficient opportunities of experiencing during the early progress of our late Rebellion; nevertheless, in England they are carried out to an extent certainly unparalleled. In illustration, let us take the correspondence to which that gallant, tough old "British Tar," Admiral Sir Charles Napier, was subjected on receiving his appointment as full Admiral. In an appeal to the House to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the management of the navy, Sir Charles, with characteristic humor, refers to the facts thus:—"The Secretary of the Admiralty sent me a *written* letter, telling me I was an Admiral, and then sent me a *printed* letter to tell me I was an Admiral; then came a letter signed by two Lords of the Admiralty to tell me I was an Admiral. I then received a letter telling me to hoist my flag, and subsequently another letter telling me to lower it, with other communications from the Accountant-General and the Admiral at Portsmouth. What ridiculous nonsense!"

It would, perhaps, be impossible to find a more apt illustration of red-tapism than this, though there is little to exult over by way of contrast in modern legislation. — *Northern Monthly and N. J. Magazine.*

OBITUARY.

Death of United States Consul Gould, at Leith, Scotland.

LEITH, Scotland, July 22.—Mr. Daniel Gould, United States Consul at this place, died to-day.

Madame Musurus.

A London correspondent recently announced the sudden death, from a diseased heart, of Madame Musurus, wife of the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The deceased lady was the daughter of Prince Vogorides, and was born in 1819. When twenty years of age (in 1839) she married Musurus Pacha, a member of one of the most distinguished families of Constantinople. Madame Musurus leaves two sons and four daughters.

Sir Charles Monck.

The London papers announce the recent death of this baronet, at his seat in Northumberland. Sir Charles was a liberal in politics, and twice represented the county of Northumberland in Parliament. As a lover of the turf he was well known throughout England, and during his time ran a number of celebrated horses. The deceased had attained a ripe age at the time of his death, being in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. Polly Haynes, a Centenarian.

The Hickman (Ky.) *Courier* announces the recent death of this lady, at the great age of 105 years. For a long time she had been possessed of the idea that she was destined to live for 125 years, and greatly regretted that her constitution failed her before she had seen that number of years.

Mrs. Mira Abdy.

The English papers announce the recent death of this well-known English poetess. She was born in London, in 1806, and was the niece of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses." At an early age she developed the genius for poetry which distinguished her in after years, many of her verses having been written before she entered her teens. About the year 1826 she married the Rev. John Channing Abdy, rector of St. John's, Horsleydown, and became much liked by the people of the parish for her attentions and kindness to the poor. Her first appearance in print was in 1828 in the *New Monthly Magazine*, under the initials of "M. A." Subsequently, Mrs. Abdy became connected with the *Metropolitan*, in which she wrote under her own name. Her poems were collected into five volumes and published, for private circulation only, some years ago. While her verses never merited the highest encomiums, they were very pleasing to read, and being easy, flowery, and graceful, were popular with the reading public. The deceased was left a widow many years ago, with an only son, whose education she personally superintended.

The Unadilla Bank Failure.

From the Albany Argus, August 3.

The Unadilla *Times* of Wednesday makes some disclosures affecting the management of this bank, which, if true, look very much like a huge and deliberate swindle on the part of those who owned and controlled it. We do not know how far these parties have made themselves liable to a criminal prosecution for the manner in which the farmers of Otsego and other counties have been cheated out of their hard earnings by alleged stock gambling, but for crimes of far less magnitude than are here charged against the Unadilla Bank managers, the State prisons have closed their doors for years on many less "respectable" financial operators. We hope the matter will be probed to the bottom, and if there has been criminal mismanagement, that it will be exposed and punished. These developments show that, while the national bank system has inspired the farmers with increased confidence, in the fallacious belief that it furnishes greater security for their deposits as well as for circulating notes, it has at the same time furnished a cloak for bankers to carry on their dishonest speculations for many months without exciting suspicion. After referring to the assignment of Messrs. Watson & Hayes to Messrs. Sands & Loomis, the *Times* says:—

This step necessarily involves the question of their ability to pay the depositors not only of the old Unadilla Bank, but also those of the Unadilla National Bank. Since the organization of the latter institution large amounts of money from a wide section of country have been flowing into its capacious vaults for safe keeping. Widows and orphans contributed their mites, while the fortunate possessor of thousands freely added to the already overflowing fountain, all alike attracted by the glitter of equipage and by extravagant boastings of accumulating wealth. To avoid the unpleasant exhibit which the books of the bank would present with the record of such enormous amounts placed to the credit of depositors, it seems to have been the policy of the bank officers to give the notes of Watson & Hayes, instead of certificates of deposit, for sums left with them, many persons not recognizing the difference. The amount of their liabilities, we are informed, has not yet been ascertained, but are variously estimated from a quarter to half a million dollars. The assets are said to consist of bank stocks, real estate near home and in Buffalo, undeveloped gold diggings in Nevada, oil investments in Pennsylvania, and innumerable moonshine speculations with promises of corresponding remunerative returns. Such is the kind of property from which creditors are to extract dividends for their deposits, in most cases the production of honest industry and laborious toil. As yet no receiver has been appointed for the bank.

RISTORI.

Information of Madame Ristori's movements—by way of prelude to her reappearance here—already begins to creep into the newspapers. The eminent actress left Paris on the 15th of July for Mantua, there to confer with Signor Giacommetti in respect to his new play of *Marie Antoinette*. The Italian author appears to be very confident, both as to the excellence and the success of his work. "I think *Marie Antoinette* will be my most beautiful work," he writes, "and with Madame Ristori its success is assured." There is an old proverb about the proof of the pudding; but we cordially hope that the author's sanguine anticipations may be realized. Great care, we understand, is to be taken in the production of *Marie Antoinette*, at the French Theatre in this city. The costumes and the scenery are said to be in course of preparation at Paris, under the direction of the best costumers and artists. A scenic artist in that city is likewise painting a new drop-curtain, of sumptuous beauty, for the French Theatre. Changes and improvements are meantime being carried out in the theatre, under Mr. Grau's personal direction. Among other things, the parquette is to be furnished with a new floor. We could wish that the avenues of entrance and egress to this house might be made more commodious. The French Theatre was never a safe house. In view of the chance of a conflagration. Madame Ristori, we are assured, will leave Brest on the 1st of September, in the steamer Europe, which will, probably, arrive here on the 10th or 11th proximo. Madame Ristori's first appearance will be made on the 16th of September. Besides *Marie Antoinette*, she intends to produce *Beatrice*, arranged in French, by Legouve, and a French adaptation, by the same author, of Schiller's *Joan of Arc*. We learn further that she intends, in the course of the season, to give recitations from Sacred Poetry, which will be varied and illustrated by original music composed expressly for the purpose by Gounod. There is good reason to anticipate, therefore, that Madame Ristori's next engagement in New York will be even more interesting than was her last. From the *Gazette des Etrangers*, by-the-way, we glean an item illustrative of the thoroughness of Madame Ristori's habits of dramatic study. Our readers probably are aware that the Empress of the French has lately made a sort of Marie Antoinette Museum at Little Trianon, once the residence of the beautiful, unfortunate Queen. Here are garnered up all the relics of Marie Antoinette; and to this sad, significant haunt has Madame Ristori repaired, to familiarze her mind with all that revives the character and career of the martyred sovereign.—*New York Tribune.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
Philadelphia.
6 10 2m

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 16 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
SOLID SILVER-WARE.
8 1
AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Sold at factory prices by
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 south FIFTH Street.
The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect most desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW
SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 1023 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to email orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,622 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	46 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	2,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	196,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,352 05.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,687 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6175. Estimated Value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$311,102 25
	Cash in Drawer	447 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Latourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146 15.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,718 98
Premiums	1,206,427 18
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,451 76	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Filler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 4 12 3

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA B. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., William G. Crowell, Secretary. John R. Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahon, John T. Lewis, William Welsh, Robert V. Gerhard, D. Clarkson, Samuel Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris, Samuel Wilcox.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. JOHN WUCHERER, President.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,367 31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,924,
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas MacKellar, John Supplee, John W. Jaghorn, Silas Yorke, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Kisp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22 fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc, etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. CRESE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 8 NO. 424 RACE STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASENFORDER,
6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.
The Canal is to be about 7¼ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.
All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.
The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.
The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.
Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.
Persons des

RECOLLECTIONS OF CADET LIFE.

Rebel Generals as Boys at West Point—An Indian Story.

"An Old Dragoon" is writing a series of interesting sketches for a Richmond paper, giving reminiscences of cadet life at the West Point Military Academy. The following are extracts:—

SIDNEY JOHNSON.

The first cadet I ever heard give the word of command was Sidney Johnson, and the impression his appearance made on me is as distinct now as it was then. His stalwart form and well developed muscles gave him an appearance of great strength, while his gentle manners and benevolent countenance indicated a man of the tenderest affections. Hard to arouse to anger, he was ever ready to espouse the cause of the oppressed. His noble nature endeared him to his fellow-cadets and his associates in after life. On one of the fairest pages of history must be written the deeds of this gallant soldier and true patriot.

LEONIDAS POLK.

Leonidas Polk, tall and straight as an arrow, was the orderly sergeant of my company. Scrupulously strict in the discharge of his duties, retiring in his manners, and a devout member even then of the Episcopal Church, he invariably commanded the respect of us all.

ROBERT E. LEE.

Robert E. Lee held the two offices in the corps usually filled by the best soldiers of the class—Sergeant-Major and Adjutant. He discharged the duties of these offices with zeal and fidelity. His personal appearance surpassed in manly beauty that of any other cadet in the corps. Though firm in his position and perfectly erect, he had none of the stiffness so often assumed by men who affect to be very strict in their ideas of what is military. His limbs, beautiful and symmetrical, looked as though they had come from a turning-lathe; his step was as elastic as if he spurned the ground upon which he trod. He was noted among his class-mates as a great student, and as having passed through the trying ordeal of a military school without a single demerit mark. (I generally got one hundred and fifty a year.) During Bob Lee's stay at West Point, I am satisfied he never swore an oath, tasted a drop of ardent spirits, nor used "the weed" in any shape or form. The same virtues of abstinence may be attributed to Charles Mason; but I think "Charley" occasionally let slip an oath; at least he looked as if he did. Mason was in Lee's class, and intellectually had no superior at the Point. How well I can recollect his bright, piercing eye, gleaming and "snapping" with excitement as he stood at the black-board, demonstrating some intricate and beautiful mathematical problem! Mason early left the army, and has since sought and gained that distinction in civil life which his talents and pure character entitled him to. He was for a long time Commissioner of the Patent Office, chosen for his scientific attainments, and filled with ability for several years a place on the Supreme Bench of Iowa.

B. W. BRICE.

Another prominent cadet in Lee's class was B. W. Brice. He was high up as a soldier, but low down as a student; very handsome, full of wit and humor, and always ready for fun and frolic. Everybody liked him, and was glad to call Ben Brice his friend. He was of "our set," and considering the circumstances, it is wonderful he ever reached the office of Paymaster-General United States Army, which he now holds, and the duties of which he discharges with masterly ability.

JOE JOHNSTON.

Joseph E. Johnston had a great deal of the military spirit that pervaded the corps, and which was infused by Major Worth. He was not remarkable for his studious habits, and belonged to a fast set, of which I myself was an active member. Few of that set escaped arrest, confinement, and court-martial. Joe Johnston was one of those genial spirits that gave zest to a cadet's life. Full of ambition and a desire to excel, he was yet ever ready to join a scouting party to Buttermilk Falls, the residence of the immortal Benny Havens. His appearance was very military, and when under arms no man looked more the soldier. He was very expert in the manual of arms, and carried his musket so perpendicular that it leaned a little too much to the front. Though we recognized his talents then, we little dreamed he had the military genius he has since displayed as a commander.

JOHN B. MAGRUDER.

My old friend and class-mate, John B. Magruder, was perhaps the most elegant and *distingue* cadet at the Academy in that day, and I do not believe West Point has ever had his equal. He was a first-rate soldier, of fine appearance, and very strict when on duty as "officer of the day," never failing to report the slightest violation of regulations, even though the delinquent was his most intimate friend and room-mate. This trait in his character I have reason to know from personal experience. John was for the corps the "arbiter of things elegant, the glass of fashion."

A STORY ABOUT WINDER.

At the Military Academy everything was invariably done in exactly the same way, and the sentiment of "the corps" was always decidedly opposed to anything like innovation upon established forms and customs. For example, the commander of the evening parade took up his position at a certain time, about sixty paces distant from the centre of the line. He then folded his arms across his chest, and remained motionless as a statue until the adjutant informed him that the parade was formed. He then, with greater deliberation, dropped his arms, and with his right hand gracefully waved the adjutant to his place. As soon as the adjutant passed him he drew his sword, passed it diagonally across his breast, and clutched it near the point with his left hand. The battalion was then carried through the manual, brought to an "order arms," and the adjutant received an intimation that he could publish the orders and dismiss the parade. Now, the slightest deviation from the established manner of performing all these details would have brought down upon the head of the offender the wrath of the whole corps. Lieutenant John H. Winder (afterward Brigadier-General Winder, of the Confederate States army), whose training had been under a totally different system, returned to the Point, after an absence of ten or twelve years, as assistant instructor of tactics. The first evening he took command of the parade he lounged out to his position and assumed an easy attitude, resting himself on one leg, his arms dropped by his side. Instantly a murmur began to run through the lines. The Lieutenant thereupon braced himself up and shouted "Attention!" This for a moment produced quiet, and enabled the adjutant to proceed with the ceremonies; but the moment Winder drew his sword, and placed the blade against the hollow of his shoulder instead of across his breast, and spread his feet asunder instead of having his heels together on the same line, the corps broke out into yells and laughter, and such was the uproar that nothing the worthy Lieutenant could do to restore order was of any avail. In vain he shouted, "If the file-closers don't do their duty, I'll arrest them, by G—d." This only increased the commotion, for we were unaccustomed to swearing on parade, and finally he was obliged to dismiss the parade, the different companies hallooing and shouting as they marched off. This demonstration of the cadets soon brought the Lieutenant's heels together, folded his arms on his bosom, and crossed his sword over his chest. Winder was at bottom a very kind-hearted man; there was a great deal of good in him, though at times he was rather fussy, and "cussed" some.

RUNNING DOWN AN INDIAN.

There was one other cadet at the Point with me whom I must not omit to mention as a remarkable man, and one who has since been very conspicuous. I refer to Lucius B. Northrop, late Commissary-General of the Confederate States. When I recollect him at the Academy, he was a handsome young man, with an olive complexion, long black hair, very erect, and walked looking straight before him, neither to the right nor left deigning a glance. He would fight on the drop of a pin. His career in the army afterwards was cut short by an untoward accident. He was sent by the commanding officer somewhere out in Arkansas or in the Indian Territory, to arrest a notorious desperado. The general belief was that the man would resist, and kill any officer attempting to arrest him; and Northrop having to ascend a ladder into a loft to get at the desperado, carried his pistol cocked. Unfortunately it went off prematurely, and shot Northrop in the leg, permanently disabling him. Northrop was always very fond of horses, and generally rode splendid animals. In General Dodge's famous expedition, many years ago, on the Plains and out into a country that was then an unknown land, and broken upon as a sort of *terra incognita*, Northrop was an officer in the expedition.

Dodge's object was to negotiate with the Indians and conciliate them. But as he advanced into the country the Indians all fled at his approach. The army would see them in the distance, on the tops of hills, watching their progress; but Mr. Redskin would disappear as the "pale faces" came up. All hopes of negotiation seemed fruitless; you could not get a palaver with them; nothing would induce them to come into our camp. Finally Northrop said he would bring an Indian in. He rode a magnificent blooded mare of great speed and endurance. The next morning, before day, Northrop started out in advance of the column, and made a long *detour*. At the usual hour the column marched. As they advanced they saw an Indian on his fleet little pony, with his lance, watching their progress from the top of a distant hill. Suddenly Mr. Redskin darted like an arrow from a bow down the side of the hill, his little pony at full speed running across the foot of the column, and presently Northrop appeared after Mr. Indian with a sharp stick, and riding as hard as he could go. He had got in the rear of the Indian, and was going to catch him by running him down. The chase was very exciting, for we could see the whole of it. Finally the blooded mare of Northrop brought Mr. Indian's pony to a stand. Of course Redskin was frightened out of his wits at being thus run down and overtaken, and expecting immediate death and scalping. Lieutenant Northrop brought his prize safely into camp, where General Dodge, instead of killing, roasting, and eating him, as he expected, gave him plenty to eat and drink, made him presents, and then, after explaining what he wanted with the Indians, let him go. After that incident there was no difficulty in having interviews with the Indians, and General Dodge accomplished his negotiations.

The "Oath of Kalinski."

In the bill of indictment in the Berezowski case, mention was made of a work on Poland found in the pocket of the patelot which he had left in pawn at the Mont de Piete to buy powder for his pistol. There was a page turned down and marked, containing the "oath of Kalinski." Kalinski, who it appears was a shoemaker by trade, was one of the popular leaders of the insurrection of 1794, headed by Kosciusko. The patriots who had prepared the rising bound themselves by a solemn oath to be true and faithful to the cause, and to each other. The oath runs as follows:—

"I —— swear, in the presence of God, of the whole world, and of the Polish nation, as well as to Kosciusko, the supreme chief of the national military forces, that I will be faithful to my country and its defender whenever I am called upon; and I swear to obey all orders I receive from him, and to execute them faithfully. I will do no wrong to any citizen who takes a part in this insurrection, and I shall prevent any one who may wish to do the slightest injury to this class of citizens. I swear to keep secret the object of our patriotic conspiracy, and never to inform against any one who takes part in it. I will seek by all the means in my power to aid my fellow-citizens in our conspiracy, and to commence the national struggle at the earliest moment possible. Should a foreign power arrest the conspirators, I will take revenge immediately. I swear to combat the enemies of my country to the last hour of my life; and if unfortunately I should ever betray this conspiracy for my country, I declare that in every circumstance and in every place I shall submit to the death reserved for the vilest traitors. May God, the Holy Trinity, and Jesus Christ so help me."

The London Custom House.

The London Custom House is an extensive establishment. Besides the clerks and other officers who labor in-doors, it employs 1149 men in the various out-door departments, of whom 853 are stationed in London and 296 at Gravesend. This number includes 851 out-door officers, 200 watermen, 50 messengers, 20 watchmen, 4 constables, 2 doorkeepers, and 22 men who form the crew of the revenue-cutter. The officers during the year ending June 30, 1867, boarded 16,315 vessels on arrival, guarded 4767 vessels outward bound, and 14,870 lighters and barges in the Thames river. In England a man holds his custom house position for life, and the medical officer of the London establishment reports that the force has during the year 1866 lost 69 men; out of which number 14 deaths have occurred, 15 were superannuated from various causes, 28 were promoted into other departments, 2 were dismissed, and 2 resigned. The mean daily number on the sick list was 2·5 per cent. of the whole force, and the mean duration of each case about eighteen days. This body of men enjoyed a remarkable exemption from cholera, and though living in localities specially attacked, one death only occurred among them from this disease, which was so severe in London last year.

SILVER IN WEST VIRGINIA.—A correspondent of the Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the following companies have struck silver in Jackson county, West Virginia, at the following depths:—The Pittsburg Exploring and Mining Company, at a depth of 372 feet; the same company at another place, at a depth of 342 feet; the Mason County Silver Company, at a depth of 384 feet; the Mason City Company, at a depth of 260 feet; the Pomeroy Company, at a depth of 366 feet; the Philadelphia Company, at a depth of 396 feet, and all within a circumference of three miles. The main silver vein is supposed to be at a depth of 400 feet. Further developments will be anxiously looked for.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doyles,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N.B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
2 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	7·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail $3·00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 7 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 12, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINE FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Suffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1·30 A. M. and 6 30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
2·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Line Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 2, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¾ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·30 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, 9¾, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¾, 9·20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M. 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·20 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5·30 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	1·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 8·25 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. M. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all Intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·30 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 29 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·-- A. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·30 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·00 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TILGHERIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $2·00. Excursion Tickets, $3·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.

A JAPANESE CONTROVERSY.

Dr. Macgowan Taken to Task by a Japanese Writer.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* sums up some interesting information about the Japanese:—

"An amusing controversy has arisen in the Far East in regard to the moral and physical condition of the people of Japan. It may be remembered that when that country was first reopened to foreigners a few years ago, the accounts given of the habits and customs which there prevail, pointed rather to pleasure as the end pursued than to moral law as the guide obeyed. In particular, Europeans were struck with the arrangements of the 'tea-houses.' Sir Rutherford Alcock on his journeys in the interior was either so profoundly impressed with the impropriety of this system, or else was so fearful of the temptations to which it might expose him, that he refused to put up at these establishments, though they are the only hotels for travellers of all descriptions, and required the Government to provide him with separate accommodation. Judged by European ideas, the freedom of manners which prevails in Japan naturally leads to conclusions unfavorable to the morality of the people, and disposes one to believe the statements which are made as to their physical deterioration. This is the subject on which controversy has arisen in Shanghae, the Chinese port nearest to Japan.

"The discussion was originated by Dr. Macgowan, an American who was once a missionary at Ningpo, but is now engaged in the secular work of Commissioner for the East India Telegraph Company. He lately read a statistical paper before the Asiatic Society at Shanghae, in which he averred that 'unrestrained licentiousness and a universal taint' existed among the Japanese, and that these two causes are both decreasing the numbers and deteriorating the quality of their population. So rapidly, however, has the press advanced in these parts of the world of late years, that this statement, being inserted in the Chinese version of a Shanghae paper, was immediately replied to by a native Japanese, who wrote in the old Chinese character, which is understood both in Japan and by the better educated in China. It is worthy of notice that the chivalrous sons of Niphon are beginning to exchange their long swords for the pen as a means of controversy, and it is not to be wondered at that even the latter instrument should still, in their hands, have a martial flourish about it. Dr. Macgowan's opponent writes very contemptuously of the Doctor's knowledge of Japan, and states that, if the accusations were known in Japan, the youth of that country would, without exception, rush to arms in order to avenge the insult.

"Unfortunately, neither of the two controversialists gives sufficient grounds for his conclusions. Dr. Macgowan simply asserts that the population of the country has been greatly overestimated; that he thinks it is not more than sixteen millions (a ridiculous under-estimate), and that it has formerly been much greater, and is still decreasing; after which he assigns licentiousness as the guilty cause. The Japanese, on the other hand, asserts that the population of his country is nearer fifty than sixteen millions, and is quite as large as it ought to be. There may be some truth in Dr. Macgowan's statement, but it is almost universally allowed by travellers that the Japanese men generally are strong and active, while the women are healthy and good-looking. These characteristics are hardly reconcilable with Dr. Macgowan's averment, and in the last few years the Japanese have shown remarkable energy and practical talent in adopting and using Western inventions.

"We have a list of eighty European and American vessels, almost all steamers, which have been purchased by the Japanese Government and by individual daimios since 1859, when the ports were opened; and many of these steamers are entirely manned and officered by Japanese. The Prince of Satsuma alone purchased seventeen steamers for purposes of war and trade, and, not content with what has already been done in this way, the Government has ordered in Europe and America a number of monitors and other iron-clad vessels. The steamers already purchased have cost the Japanese rather more than seven millions and a half of Mexican dollars, or about £1,200,000 sterling. Instead of showing a decaying race, this would seem to indicate a revival of the maritime spirit for which the Japanese were formerly distinguished, and which, a few centuries ago, brought their vessels to the coasts of China and Malaya, and even into Indian seas and across the Pacific to the shores of Western America. They have also established at Nagasaki expensive machine shops expressly for the repair of their steamers, and Prince Satsuma in particular, who was so disposed to fight with us at one time, has taken great pains to develop the resources of his principality and of the Lew chew islands by the introduction of cotton mills, sugar mills, and other machinery. He has gone so far even as to cause a work on the 'Law of Storms' to be published for the use of his seagoing subjects."

The French Minister Rouher.

The following is a portion of a long article in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, translated from a German journal:—

It remains for us to describe the political peculiarities of M. Rouher, or rather the influence of his individual views on the Emperor's policy. And here we are obliged to contradict, in the most emphatic manner, the rumors circulated by the newspapers of all European countries, and likewise echoed by a majority of the Parisian journals, to wit: That Rouher often exerts a decisive influence on the political course pursued by the Emperor. We base our opinions on sources whose reliability can not be questioned; and may safely assert, therefore, that while Napoleon III holds the helm of government in France, no opinion but his own can have any influence on the destinies of France. Rouher, like all the other ministers, is nothing but an executor of the Imperial will; and as he is the only minister whose eloquence is such as to make an impression upon the Chambers, he occupies a more commanding position in the Cabinet than his colleagues.

Moreover, it is a positive fact that the first draft of his celebrated speeches are always written by the Emperor himself. Rouher elaborates the draft as furnished to him by the Emperor reads, then the whole to his sovereign, corrects such passages as the latter points out to him, and it is only then that the speech is read to the Cabinet. Early in the morning, before the session of the Chamber at which the speech is to be delivered is opened, Rouher has another interview with the Emperor, and often important changes are made in the speech at the eleventh hour. Rouher's wonderful memory is perfectly equal to these extraordinary intellectual tolls.

As an administrative officer, Rouher is a mediocrity, and always anxiously observing the existing method, and never daring to go beyond it. He is utterly unable to originate new measures of importance.

In fine, Rouher is such a man as Napoleon III needs; destitute of ambition and independence, but endowed with extraordinary talents, and, above all, possesses great parliamentary ability.

It was the Emperor's merit to have correctly appreciated these talents of M. Rouher among the vast number of parliamentary humbugs in France who keep on the side of the Government, and whose only genius consists in their boundless arrogance and vanity; and to have subjected him to his absolute and inflexible will.

Should Rouher ever show a disposition to play, in earnest, the part attributed to him by the enemies of the Emperor, the above statement will be confirmed immediately. What has become of M. Achille Fould, who was formerly said to influence the imperial will in a decisive manner? What of Drouyn de Lhuys, the enemy of Prussia? What of Magne, the revolutionary financier?

All of them were, at length, tired of sacrificing their individual convictions to Napoleon's despotic will, and they became members of the sleepy Senate, where their memory is dying away very fast.

—During the late extra session of Congress Chief Justice Chase brought his personal influence to bear upon members of both Houses, both directly and indirectly, against impeachment.

The Approaching Execution of Bridget Dergan.

As the fatal day on which Bridget Dergan is to pass into another world draws near she is gradually becoming more resigned to her fate, and evidently realizes that there is no chance of escape. During the latter part of last week she received a letter from her brothers, who reside, with her mother, at Sligo county, parish of Van Clief, Ireland, in which the death of her father is mentioned. Her brother, who is a well-to-do dry goods merchant, asks her in the letter if he can be of any service to her by crossing the ocean, and states that, if so, money will not deter him from doing so. The news of Bridget's situation had not, at the time the letter was mailed, been announced to her mother, as she was already afflicted by the death of her husband. At Bridget's dictation the jailor has written a reply to the letter, which will be forwarded by the Boston steamer to-morrow. She states to her friends that she will die in the bosom of her holy religion, and a strict adherent to the Roman Catholic faith. She asks that Fathers Kelly and White, in Ireland, be requested to say mass for the repose of her soul, and states that Father Rogers, of this city, has done all in his power to alleviate her bodily and mental sufferings.

Bridget tells her brothers and sisters, in her letter, that bad company has brought on her ruin. Since receiving the letter from her home, which is the first she has received for over a year, Bridget seems to be deeply affected, and states that in a day or two she will make a full confession of her knowledge of the crime for which she is under sentence of death. Father Rogers visits her about twice a week, and plainly tells her that she must make public the full particulars of the bloody occurrence. A number of residents of the city, through a desire to satisfy their morbid curiosity, pay visits to the jail daily for the purpose of seeing the prisoner, but in many cases they are compelled to depart without having effected their object. Bridget has not made any new statements in regard to the murder, but still adheres to the statement recently made by her that the deed was committed with two knives, one of which Mrs. Corlel wrenched from the assassin's grasp.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Miss Burdett Coutts' Market for the Poor.

An English paper says:—"Miss Burdett Coutts has taken the initiative in an important enterprise for the benefit of the poor in one of the most destitute districts of London. A local act, promoted in her name, was quietly passed through Parliament last session, the preamble of which sets forth that the opening of a market for the sale of fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, poultry, and other provisions, in a convenient position near Columbia square, Bethnal-green, would be of great advantage to large numbers of the laboring classes, and other persons resident in that parish and its neighborhood. And further it recites that Miss Burdett Coutts is willing to undertake the establishment of such a market at her own charge, and to maintain it for the use of the public. No time has been lost in giving effect to the authority contained in the act. A large piece of ground has been set apart for the market, and the buildings are already sufficiently advanced to enable one to judge of the aspect of the place when completed.

"The market is enclosed on each side by a range of Gothic buildings of an elegant but substantial character. On the right and left is a row of shops, twelve on each side, with a covered way in front and dwelling-houses above. On the North side of the market is the market hall, containing twenty-four shambles, the access to which is by a porch, above which rises a clock-tower one hundred and ten feet high. The shops are supplied with every convenience in the way of cellarage, water, gas, etc., and the dwellings above are each complete in itself, and contain comfortable rooms, with washhouse and kitchen, well ventilated and fitted with every sanitary requirement. The area of the market covers altogether ninety thousand feet. The large open square will be set apart for stalls and barrows of all kinds, the admission fees charged on dealers being at a very low scale, suitable to the costermonger class who conduct in so large a degree the commissariat of the poor.

"This scheme will not only supplement the house accommodation of the adjoining Columbia Square, a large pile of model lodging-houses built a few years ago by Miss Coutts, and now tenanted by a numerous settlement of laborers and artisans, but will supply a want severely felt by the whole population of the neighborhood—the want of a convenient market. The project will also incidentally confer another benefit on this quarter by opening up a new street and otherwise improving the communications. Although utility has been the first object consulted in the plans of the market, and no effort has been spared to make the fittings of the shops as perfect as possible from a business point of view, Miss Coutts has been anxious that artistic effect should not be overlooked. The general appearance of the buildings, with the lofty clock-tower in the centre at the upper end, is very impressive. It is little to say that this market will be the best in any part of London. Compared not only with the spacious *halles* of Paris, but even with the markets in second and thirdrrate provincial towns in England, the metropolitan markets are one and all simply disgraceful—small, mean, overcrowded, and inconvenient in every way."

Extreme Heat in India.

Intense heat has prevailed this summer in India. A local journal says:—

"The past summer in India has not only been an unusually hot one, but it has been of unusually long duration as well. Though Bombay may not have suffered anything so fierce as 'the branding summer of Bengal,' its proximity to the sea always insuring it a fresh breeze some time during the twenty-four hours, the heat even here has been intense for several months, the thermometer in the shade ranging to ninety degrees Fahrenheit, or more. As we write the thermometer indicates a temperature of eighty-six degrees, while the rainfall till last night only amounted to about two inches, the average fall at that date in former years being as much as ten times that quantity. The 'burst' of the moonsoon in Bombay this year consisted only of thunder and lightning, unaccompanied by the usual downpour. Several violent storms have, however, taken place in other localities on this side. On the Bengal side the heat has been so extreme as almost entirely to cause a suspension of business, and to render sleep and pleasure impossible. Merchants' offices and some public works have been opened only in the early morning and evening, and applications have been made by various courts of justice for permission to close their doors altogether till the weather should become endurable. Of course, as many as could escape to the hills did so, and to those who could not, the few showers we have already had, and the promise of more at hand, afford some relief."

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON ARCH Street, west of Broad. On easy terms. House in excellent order, with all modern improvements, and empty. Address A. B., Telegraph Office. 5 6 3t

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, Germantown. 11*

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4p

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH. COOPER & CONARD.

LADIES' BATHING ROBES,

Of good quality, at the low price of $5·00.

CLOAK ROOM.

Water-proof Cloaks for tourists.
Linen Sacques, Shawls, etc., for tourists.
$3·00 Shetland Shawls, another good lot.

BOYS' CLOTHING ROOM.

Summer Jackets reduced from $3·50 to $2·00.
Linen Garibaldis, a good assortment.
Boys' Clothing generally reduced in price.

WHITE PIQUE.

Extra Qualities White Corded, at $1·00 and $1·12½.
Good Show White Pique, at 75 cents.
Fine Stock White Goods, Hdkfs,, Hosiery, etc.

BLACK SILKS.

A complete stock, from $1·40 to $6·00 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 40 to 65 cents.
Black Glossy Mohair Alpacas, 75 cents to $1·50.
Black Wool Delaines, extra cheap.

MUSLINS

Of every width and quality, low down prices.
Shirtings and Sheetings, wholesale prices by the piece.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Tickings from 25 cents up to finest made.
Flannels, Good White Domet, 31 cents.
Flannels, Grey twilled extra, for 87½ cents.
Flannels, the right kinds for suits, etc.
Brown Huck and other Towellings. [1 2 stuth4p

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-Wool Flannel, 56c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.
Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.
White Goods in every variety and price.
Quilts in every variety.
Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.
We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.
Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.
Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.
Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

6 15 stuth4p NINTH and ARCH Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·68; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 15th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866. 7 13 2mdp

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1856, AND BEFORE JULY 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1830, due March 4, 1858.
" February 16, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" March 27, 1833, due July 1, 1858.
" January 26, 1839, due July 1, 1859.
" June 7, 1839, due August 1, 1859.
" March 30, 1832, due July 1, 1860.
" April 5, 1832, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1860.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

6 15 stuth 18 15

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN, SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER.

7 2 tuthst9

THE INTEREST IN GOLD

ON THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION,

DUE AUGUST 1, 1867,

Will be paid, on presentation of the Coupons therefor, at the BANKING HOUSE OF

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

On and after that date.

(Signed) WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

7 23 tuths10t

HOLDERS OF

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.

They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

8 2] NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1y

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 5 1] Late of the Philadelphia National Bank

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, On Thursday Morning,

August 8, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, etc. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. Open for examination on the morning of sale. [8 3 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

August 8, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.—Included in our sale of THURSDAY August 8, will be found the following:—

DOMESTICS.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.—Cases Bleached and Brown Gibbon, Swift River, Home River, Whitestone, Kingston, and other brands.

FLANNELS.—Cases All-wool White and Colored Twilled Canton, Fancy Plaid and Miners' Flannels.

JEANS.—Kentucky, Oxford Mixed, Doeskin, and Twilled Blue Jeans; Nashua, Sugar River, Brunswick, Hamilton, and Lebanon Corset Jeans.

—Cotton and Wool Linseys, Heavy Kerseys, Fancy Ginghams and Plaids.

—Fancy Madder Prints, De Laines, Wigans, etc.

—Colored Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, etc.

—Heavy Ticklngs, Denims, Blue Stripes, and Checks.

BLANKETS.—All-wool white and heavy brown and grey Blankets.

CASSIMERES, SATINETS, ETC.

—All-wool and Union, plain striped, and plaid, silk mixed, D, and T. Buckskins and Beaver, tan, Melton, and Rodman's mixed, and boys' fancy Cassimeres.

—Steel-mixed and heavy black Satinets.

—Ladies' fancy Coatings, water-proof and mixed Tweeds.

WOOLLENS.

Pieces black and colored all-wool and Union Cloths.
Pieces 6-4 and 4-4 French and domestic black Doeskins and Cassimeres.
Pieces Esquimaux, Castor, and Moscow Beavers, Pilots, etc.

SILKS.

30 pieces magnificent quality, all boiled, Lyons black Drap de France.

300 PIECES PARIS DE LAINES,

In rich fall assortments, all grades, of a favorite make.

500 PIECES PARIS POPLINS,

Including the newest fall shades, all-wool, and splendid qualities.

ALSO,

Fancy Fall Dress Stuffs, Balmoral Skirts, *Fountain Spring* Marseilles Quilts, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Suspenders, 54-inch Black Patent Velvets, invoice of Rich Trimmings, Toweling, Diaper, Canvas, Hoop Skirts, etc.

SHIRTS,

Full Lines White and Check Linen, White Muslin Scotch Plaid, Melton and Blue Woollen Shirts, and Linen Shirt Fronts.

2000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Full Lines ¾ and ⅞ Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs, of the most favorite make imported. 8 3 4t

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [7 30 3t

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

August 9, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [7 30 9t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FIREPROOF SAFES, CURTAINS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of superior Household Furniture, suit Walnut and Rose, Library Furniture, Mirrors, Window Curtains, China and Glassware Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Show Cases, Regulator, superior Fireproof Safes, handsome Brussels and other Carpets, Mattings, Rubber Hose, etc.

Also, 173 doz. stone China dinner, breakfast, and ice-cream plates.

Also, a large and very superior Fire Proof Safe, made by Evans & Watson, 7 feet 3 inches high, and 5 feet 6 inches wide, lined with chilled iron, and has combination lock. Suitable for a bank, jeweller, etc., etc. [8 6 2t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

Excellent for Females and Weakly Persons.

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes.

VINEYARDS—Los Angelos, California, and Passaic, New Jersey.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE, Four Years Old.—This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples to be had free at the store of JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., No. 23 North SIXTH Street; DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street.

Invalids Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Females Use Speer's Port Grape Wine; Weakly Persons Find a Benefit by its Use; Speer's Wines in Hospitals are Preferred to other Wines.

Principal Office, A. SPEER, No. 943 BROADWAY, opposite City Hall Park, N.Y. Sold by Druggists. 7 23 tuths1m8p

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 19